The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,628.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship SCOTIA, 1,168 tons, 170 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 30th August 1870, at noon.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leave Bombay	30	Leave Galle	6
,, Carwar	31	,, Negapatam	9
	Sept.	,, Pondicherry	10
,, Mangalore	1	,, Madras	13
,, Cannanore	2	,, Coconada	15
,, Calicut	2	,, Vizagapatam	16
,, Beypore	2	,, Bimlipatam	16
,, Cochin	3	,, Gopalpore	17
,, Tuticorin	4	,, False Point	19
,, Colombo	5	Arrive Calcutta	19

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 27th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ——	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th October next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 75	£ 15	£ 5	Without food
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 19th August 1870.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.

Jams, in tins and jars.

Orange Marmalade.

Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.

Mustard, Vinegar.

Potted Meats and Fish.

Preserved Fresh Salmon.

Kippered Salmon and Herrings.

Pickled Salmon.

Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings.

Fried Soles.

Fresh and Findon Haddocks.

Pure Salad Oil

Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.

Preserved Meats in Tins.

Preserved Hams and Cheese.

Preserved Bacon.

Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.

Bologna Sausages.

Yorkshire Game Pâtes.

Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.

Galantines.

Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.

Plum Puddings.

Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

Soho Square, London

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.

To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.

To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.

Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.

½ ,, Under Vests.

2 ,, Linen Collars.

1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.

1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.

½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.

1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.

1 ,, White Cambric.

1 Overland Suit.

2 Sleeping Suits.

2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.

6 Scarfs and Ties.

1 Rug with straps.

1 Maud.

1 Inverness Cape.

1 Hand Portmanteau.

2 Overland Trunks.

1 Clothes Bag.

1 Travelling Hat.

1 Courier Bag.

1 Easy Chair.

1 Umbrella.

1 Pair of Brushes.

Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS.—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 22 5 annas per Share, will be made by the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., on and after SATURDAY, the 27th instant.

G. MANSON, Liquidator.

Bombay, 24th August 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the matter of the GOODS of LUXIMON SUCCARAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

SOKRA BAIE, widow of said deceased ....Applicant.

An application for a grant of Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, has been made to this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Applicant. All parties concerned therein are apprised thereof.—Dated this 24th August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY, Applicant's Proctors.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO will be CLOSED during the Rains from THIS DATE, and will open in East Street, Poona.

W. G. STRETTON.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

CELEBRATED

PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C. ; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL ; Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

Purveyors by special appointment to

H. R. H. DUKE of EDINBURGH,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,

ABERDEEN,

Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES :

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.

Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,

PRISONS—LAVATORIES,

ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,

BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,

ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary, Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT

SEYSSEL.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks aroundthem.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited,) Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Savory & Moore, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

FOR BREAKFAST AND LUNCH.—"PANCREATIC COCOA."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

DIGESTION is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in Bottles as Wine and in powder.

WASTING DISEASES.—Immediate relief and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in Bottles.

CONSUMPTION.—In all cases where Cod Liver Oil is taken the "Pancreatic Emulsion" increases appetite, nutrition, and materially helps the system. Sold in Bottles.

ASTHMA, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Antispasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in Bottles.

FOOD FOR INFANTS.—The Royal Nurseries are supplied with the food prepared by Savory & Moore. It has received the marked approval of eminent medical men for its nutritive and digestive qualities. Sold in tins ready for use.

SAVORY & MOORE,

Chemists to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Emperor Napoleon III., the King of the Belgians, &c.,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company. C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.—PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE THEMSELVES with PASSPORTS viséd by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

GEORGE F. HENRY,

Bombay, 12th August 1870. Superintendent.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for small Parcels to England, &c. ; particulars of which can be learnt on application at this office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and samples up to 4 P.M.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 19th August 1870.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row, west, on THURSDAY the 25th August 1870, at 4 o'clock P.M., to receive Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 30th June 1870, and to declare a Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOK will be CLOSED from 13th to 25th August, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th August 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 31st August 1870, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited),

CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,

Secretaries.

Bombay, 23rd August 1870.

N.B.—The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to 31st instant.

THE BOMBAY TRADING and BANKING ASSOCIATION, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Association will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 1st September next, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Association, No. 24, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, for the despatch of the following business :—

1st To receive the Final Statement of Accounts of the winding up, and the Report of the Liquidators.

2nd To pass a Resolution as to the disposal of a small cash balance in the hands of the Liquidators.

3rd To pass a Resolution that the affairs of this Association are fairly and fully wound up.

4th To pass a Resolution as to the person or persons with whom all Books, Vouchers and Papers of this Association should be deposited, and on what conditions if any.

5th To transact any other business that may be submitted to the Meeting.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE,

For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 23rd July 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,

Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 2nd, 16th, and 30th August, and 13th and 27th September.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th August, and 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 26th September.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th August, and 3rd and 17th September.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 13th August, and 10th September.

Managing Agents ....Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.

Agents at Madras...........Messrs. BINNY & Co.

,, Bombay...........Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

RE DAVID LAUCHLAN, DECEASED.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustee's and Mortgagee's Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of DAVID LAUCHLAN, formerly of No. 7 Spencer Villas, Saint James' Road, Croydon, but late of No. 3 Elgin Villas, Elgin Road, Addiscombe, Croydon, in the County of Surrey, deceased, who died at Elgin-place aforesaid on the 30th day of October 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England, annexed,) were on the 13th day of August 187 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to HENRY RENDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the Constituted Attorneys of Mary Anne Lauchlan, widow, the relict, the sole Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of the said David Lauchlan, deceased, are required on or before the 17th day of September 1870 to send to Messrs RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that after the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Mary Anne Lauchlan, as such Executrix as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 17th day of August 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Applicant's Proctors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,

G. H. FARRAN,

Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,

The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,

Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons, creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September ; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W.G. HALL, } Liquidators.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the COMPTOIR d'ESCOMPTE de PARIS has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 14 RAMPART ROW, West, facing the Oriental Bank Corporation.

Bombay, 20th August.

MR. H. B. ADDIS, CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.

La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED are conducting a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, in all its different departments. They supply Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, to Up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others.

They import Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c. through their English Correspondents, at the request of Constituents. They also secure Passages in, and furnish all information regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON & Co.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

THE POONA HOTEL,

(Close to the Poona Boating Club House),

By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors of Byculla Hotel.

JEWANJEE & Co., in again thanking their Patrons of last Season, would beg to remind the Gentry of Bombay and Poona of the superior accommodation for Visitors afforded by the Poona Hotel. The Hotel contains spacious Rooms, well adapted to the accommodation of Families, and has been fitted up in a style which ensures the comfort of Visitors. An important feature is the exceedingly pleasant situation of the building—close to the Bund, with a large Garden running down to the river's side. The Poona Boating Club's premises are close to the Hotel, and the Crews practise in front of the Building.

The Table is supplied in first class style, and the Wines, &c., are of the finest quality.

By unremitting attention to the wishes and comfort of Visitors, Jewanjee & Co. hope to merit a continuance of the favours of their former Patrons, and to maintain the reputation of the Poona Hotel as being the best in Poona.

June 29, 1870.

ENGLISH HOTEL,

BRITISH HOTEL LANE,

APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.

McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.

Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.

Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.

Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.

Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.

Corrugated Hoop Iron.

Jim Crows.

Smiths' English Bellows.

Canvas.

Rollers, Skins.

Bundling Twine.

Portland Cement.

Paint Oil, of various sorts.

Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.

Patent Water Closets.

Traversing Screw Jacks

Corrugated Iron.

Belting of sizes.

Clear Cloth.

Paper for Mill use.

Iron Tanks of sizes.

Fire Bricks.

Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

Homœopathic Chemists, London.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares :—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s.1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s.4d. To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d. ; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

NOTICES.

WATSON AND SONS.

SEVENTH ADVERTISEMENT.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

THE DERBY COLLAR, 14 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 14½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 15 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 15½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 16 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DERBY COLLAR, 16½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 14½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 15½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE GAIETY COLLAR, 16½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE DUX COLLAR, 14 inch	Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 14½ inch	Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 15 inch	Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 15½ inch	Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 16 inch	Rs. 5 0
THE DUX COLLAR, 16½ inch	Rs. 5 0
THE WEST END COLLAR, 14 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 14½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 15 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 15½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 16 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE WEST END COLLAR, 16½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 14½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 15½ inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16 inch	Rs. 4 8
THE COLONIAL COLLAR and TIE, 16½ inch	Rs. 4 8

A large assortment of the above always on hand. Also all the new styles in FANCY TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c.

WATSON AND SONS,

CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats ....Rs. 5 to	6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE,

BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60	0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb. ; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125	each.
Do. 800 ,,	,, 100	,,
American Union Scales	,, 30	,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15	,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10	,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10	,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6	per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6	,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12	,,
American Cheese	,, 1	per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY..........Elphinstone Circle.

POONA..........East Street.

CALCUTTA..........Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	CHAMPAGNES.	
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

. Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 8
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0
	SHERRIES. Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.	
20 0*	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0*	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
	PORT. The sole produce of the Upper Douro.	
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen..........Quarts.

,, 4 ,, ...Pints.

,, 12 ,, ...Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

Our next shipment is due in all September per "Balkamah."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.

CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	Rs. 40	each.
Do.	Pints do.	2 ,,	,, 43	,,
Moselle	Quarts do.	1 ,,		

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	,, 20	,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42	,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
Claret ,,	,, 23	,,
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30	,,
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 17	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Old Cognac	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'		
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	,, 30	,,
Do. 1847 do.	,, 24	,,
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'		
Sherry	,, 18	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Port of London	quarts	5 4	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4	,,
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0	,,
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0	,,
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0	,,
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0	,,
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0	,,
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0	,,
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0	,,
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0	,,

Also,

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.

David Corsar's Canvass.

Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY

versus

THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE WAR.

IN consequence of the lamentable breaking out of War in the WINE PRODUCING COUNTRIES, and the difficulty of obtaining transit therein, we regret our inability to GUARANTEE OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,

AND

THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES :

44, MARK LANE, CITY, and VILLIERS STREET, STRAND ;

BORDEAUX HOUSE :

PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.

CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.

As supplied to H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

Magnums, Rs. 74. | Quarts, Rs. 36. | Pints, Rs. 19-8.

FINE SPARKLING..........Qts. Rs. 32 Pints Rs. 17-8

GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup .... ,, 27 ,, 14-8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs. 36	Rs. 19 8
,, Moselle Do.	36	19 8
Do. Muscatel	32	17 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger	25	—
,, Hock Johannisberger	42	22 0
,, ,, Marcobrunner	34	—
,, ,, Forster Traminer	31	—
,, ,, Rudesheimer	26	14 0
,, ,, Hochheimer	23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

FRENCH WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, ,, Rauzan	25 0	14 0
,, ,, Palmer	22 0	12 0
,, ,, Larose	18 8	10 8
,, St. Julien	17 0	10 0
,, Cantenac	15 8	9 0
,, Medoc	13 8	—
,, Haut Sauternes	22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red	32 0	17 0
,, Nuits, Red	26 0	—
,, Macon, Red	21 0	—
,, Chablis, White	22 0	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
,, Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
,, Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in cask, 1 dozen in a case	21

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
,, Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
,, Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	38 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazar, Street.

TO BE SUB-LET, from an early date till 10th March next, House No. 136, MOUNT PLEASANT, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Unfurnished. Apply to Occupant.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Bank of Bombay, 1st Issue, at Rs. 20 per cent. premium ex div.; other shares were a little lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct	Ditto of Bombay New	600xd.
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	175xd.
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	5 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
30,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	121
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	400

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,555
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	1,167
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,055
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	4,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,175xd.
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
100	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	800
00	150	150	...	Broach Mills	180
800	150	50	...	Do. New	90
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,950
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,500
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	805
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	1,800
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	470
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,700
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	93do.	Do. New	540
500	1,880	all	300do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,500
150	9,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,000xd.
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	950
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,400
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	315
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,650
22	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,125
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do. Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	80
300	4,000	3,000	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	350

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	20
	5	19½	...	Do. China	1
	200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
	...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	1,750	Nov. '64	Back Bay Co.	690
	3,500	2,449	...	B'bay & Bengal S.S.	15
	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	350
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛d.
Do.	30 days' sight	10⅛ par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	223

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-halfpercent	113
Fivepercent.	106⅛
Fourpercent.	97⅛
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Fiveper cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103⅛
15years' Debenture Loans	108
10years' do. do	105
5years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Carolas	„ 290
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 203
Bar Silver	„ 106-1
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	„ 16
Australian Gold	„ 106

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, Aug. 20.)

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has undergone slight upward fluctuations during the week, but closes a shade below the rates of last Saturday in respect of Bank Bills.

FREIGHTS have continued dull and inactive all week, and but for the fag-end of the excitement created by eager shippers of New Jute, rates would probably suffer a decline, as the operations in Exports generally are on a very limited scale. New Jute has governed the market for months past, and will rule the rates for some months to come, indeed it has become such an important article, that it in a measure regulates the freight market. Steamer freight via Suez Canal commands a growing interest, and the short space of time it has taken to effect this great change in the trade is truly marvellous. Think of the old P. and O Company loading up their splendid steamers with cargo for Liverpool at £3 a ton! The disengaged tonnage in port has increased during the week from 24 to 26,000 tons, and there are 22 ships over 95 days at sea bound for this destination.

INDIGO cannot be sold in London unless at a ruinous loss on the cost, and if the war continues matters will go from bad to worse; add to this the present prospects of a good out-turn for the year, and it will be seen that the state of things is by no means satisfactory either for the planter or the shipper; in fact, if the war lasts for many months more, the losses to both interests are likely to be serious. The crop of the year is estimated at from 100,000 to 110,000 factory maunds.

BENGAL COTTON.—No business has been reported during the week. The advance in home quotations produced a more than equivalent advance in prices on this side, and as dealers ask too high rates, European shippers are unable to operate. Native shipments to China have continued to be made.

LIGHT GUNNY CLOTH FOR INDIAN COTTON BALES.—With a view to extend the consumption of this cloth, the price has been reduced to 1½ annas per yard, and cotton shippers in Bombay, Burmah, and the Coast should note this, while manufacturers should spare no efforts to introduce the article into America:—sooner or later light gunny cloth must be adopted in the United States.

GUNNY BAGS.—For export have been in improved demand, and with lower prices a good business could be done for America, Australia, and the Coast. It is well known that the stocks held at the ports around the Coast are quite unimportant, and that with the least revival in general trade, a good demand would set in. For local use prices are lower owing to the late stagnation in business, but an improvement is expected to take place, as the prices of Seeds are lower, and the stocks heavy.

SALTPETRE.—The market has been quite inactive, and prices have fallen to Rs. 8-4 for Calcutta refined, with but few buyers. A moderate business in crude has been done, principally for America, at the quotations, but stocks have increased to about 10,000 bags, and the market closes very weak.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 24.

Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Brind, Captain, half-pay, late 19th Foot, on duty, to England.
Woodhouse, Major, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Moore, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.
Mant, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.
Gooch, Captain, 4th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Green, Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Powys, Captain, 54th Regiment, on leave, to England.
James, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Pentfield, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, to England.
Wood, Conductor, Adjutant General's Department, on medical certificate, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD AUGUST.

London...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.to
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. „
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Behar (s)	Blake	Aden and Suez.
	Iron King	Coux	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship J. P. Smith, Hutchinson, to Rangoon.

Ship Courrier de Bombay, Heynes, to Calcutta, Madras, and Coromandel Coast.

The ship Lord of the Isles, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
18	Mongolia (s)	Castle	Calcutta.
19	Bellona (s)		Liverpool.
	Evora (s)		Colombo.
	Meinan (F S)		Galle.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

570	Anglia	May 3
1158	The Foundling, Varian—E. Bates & Co.	May 16
	Maggie	May 23
1001	Norah Græme, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
943	Ann Millicent, Pack—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
1276	James A. Wright, Morse	May 31
508	France, Exmelin	June 4
750	Parana, England	June 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Reed—E. Bates & Co.	June 9
1182	Pegasus, Powell	June 9
1247	Lightning, Husband	June 13
1584	Wimbledon, Christie	June 15
838	Braemar, Griffiths	June 17
1154	James Rowan, Webster	June 17
1222	Waterloo, Kelly	June 19
1746	Atlantic, Mellin	June 30
07	Maritana, Macdonald	June 30
1262	Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co.	July 6
882	Wennington, Davis	July 10
1259	Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.	July 12
812	Evening Star, Watson	July 13
1151	Corra Linn, Lamont, M. Nusserwanjee	July 16

FROM LONDON.

1257	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Bake—Ed. Bates & Co.	May 10
	Queen of Australia, Page	May 11
782	Saladin, Rankin	May 19
1377	Balkamah, Poole—E. Bates & Co.	June 3
1335	Gitana, Stapp	June 9
693	Girvan, Oman	June 13
1103	Seaforth, Jeffery	June 13
507	Fluellin, Simpeon	June 18
970	Barham Phillips	June 24
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Stabb—W. Nicol & Co.	July 9
999	Sophia Joakim, Singer	July 11

FROM HULL.

	Queensbury, Torrance	May 20

FROM NEWPORT.

	Coringa, Cleverly	June 1
780	Napoleon III., Preith	July 3
	R. Wold and Hintfield	May 22
891	Caranjah, Cleaver	June 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

997	Pleiades, Bellard	Oct. 22
	Olive Mount	June 4

FROM CALCUTTA.

588	William Stewart, Cock	May 27
989	Evening Star, Harley—H. Thavur & Co.	June 15
1600	Kingsbridge—W. Nicol & Co.	June 27
694	Myaram Dyaram	June 27
1300	Ticonderoga, Hajee Mahomed Seedick	July 5
1113	Ireshope, Ramsey—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	July 10
1098	Horsa	Aug. 5

FROM CLYDE.

1169	Peveril of the Peak	Mar. 4
986	City of Ningpo	Mar. 31
1800	Maggie Trimble	May 25
675	Dunloe	June 13
980	Compeer, Reid	June 25
1191	City of Madrid, Hardie	June 25
998	County of Nairn, Bain	June 29

FROM CARDIFF.

	Nimrod, Pearce	June 27

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1045	Beaumaris Castle, Robertson	June 25

FROM NEWCASTLE.

	Harwood	June 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	Olive Mount	June 4
902	Vilattee	July 12

FROM SHIELDS.

	Countess	July 7
	Oliver Cromwell	July 1
	Great Australia, Smith	July 18

FROM RANGOON.

474	Camilla	May 4
1401	Cordillera Berry—Wallace & Co.	May 2
848	Anne	May 13
904	Zuleika, Thomson—Wallace & Co.	June 17
479	Comete, Bernard	June 28
664	Mary Ann, Lovett	June 15
737	Oriental, Wyatt—Pelly & Co.	July 8
506	Amicus, Dobell—W. Nicol & Co.	July 15
836	Waterloo, Solomons, H. M. Seedick	July 21
1187	Rescue, Messervey	July 13

FROM BANGKOK.

	Faize Allum	Apr. 27

FROM HONGKONG.

525	Attrevida, Kindred	July 13

FROM COLOMBO.

	M. A. Evans, Davis	May 15

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours:—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

MAILS VIA BRINDISI.

Arrangements having been made for the experimental transmission of mails from India to the United Kingdom via Brindisi. Letters and Newspapers (not packets of Books or Patterns), superscribed, by the senders, with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the enhanced rates noted below, will be forwarded by the route mentioned—

Letters ....10 8 per ½ oz. each
Newspapers .... 2 8 per 4 ozs. each

Letters and Newspapers for countries the route to which lies through the United Kingdom, superscribed with the words "via Brindisi," and fully prepaid at the rate published for the Marseilles route, together with 2 annas per ½ oz. each additional for Letters, and 8 pies per 4 ozs. each additional for Newspapers, will also be forwarded by the route mentioned.

Registered covers may be forwarded by this route on payment of the Registration Fee of 4 annas each in addition to the postage.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 31, September 14 and 28, October 13 and 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on August 17 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, August 31, September 28, October 27, November 24, and December 22. (Packet will be closed on August 31 at 9 A.M.; after-packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

[By the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers.]

Leave Bombay for Kurrachee on August 27; September 10, 26; October 10, 24; November 7, 21; December 5, 19.

Leave Bombay for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee on August 20 September 3, 17; October 3, 17, 31; November 14, 28; December 12, 26.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

7th September, 9th October, 6th November, 4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	7-30 A.M.		5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.		5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.		5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mail, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

BROOKES—August 19th, at 8, Old Court House Street, the wife of Clifford J. Brookes, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

JONES—August 18th, at Madras, the wife of J. Jones, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

SMITH—August 10th, at Berhampore, the wife of Captain John MacDonald Smith, Madras Staff Corps, prematurely, of a daughter.

BERESFORD—August 15th, at Bangalore, the wife of Major Beresford, Assistant Adjutant General, of a son.

DEATH.

BLOOMFIELD.—August 18th, At Salem, Guy Arbuthnot, aged 2 years and 6 months, only son of Major A. F. F. Bloomfield.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

CLIFFORD—August 18th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. S Clifford, of a son.

FORSTER.—August 16th, at Murree, Punjab, the wife of Major Forster, Pay-master, 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

TERRY—August 16th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Captain F. S. Terry, 25th Regiment, "The King's Own Borderers," of a daughter.

NOBLE—August 17th, at Fyzabad, the wife of Charles S. Noble, Esq., Assistant Settlement Officer, of a son.

MADDEN—August 19th, at Benares, the wife of Captain Travers Madden, Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

SAUNDERS—August 15th, at Mussoorie, Evelyn Beatrice, the infant daughter of Leslie Saunders, C. S., aged 2½ months.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS.

IN compliance with a public demand, the War-Telegrams are now published as Extras immediately on their receipt. These telegrams being the joint property in Bombay of the two local papers, it has been arranged to publish them at the office of this paper on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and at the office of the *Times of India* on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. To-day therefore they will be issued at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. A charge of One Anna will be made for each Extra. The Extras will be delivered, if ordered, at places within a reasonable distance.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department." *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870.

THE political, bids fair to equal, if not to transcend, the military interest in the war. Little more than a month has elapsed since war was declared, nineteen days have passed by since the first blow was struck, and already we hear of mediation, dismemberment, peace. But the telegrams give out contradictory sounds. For example, it is obvious that Italy cannot be, at the same time, a neutral and an ally of one belligerent; yet we are told that Italy has concluded a treaty of alliance with France, and also that the Italian Foreign Minister has publicly stated the policy of his government to be one in common with Russia, Austria, and England. We are bound to believe the formal announcement of the Minister, and disbelieve the statement so curiously connected with an alleged visit of the German Minister at Rome to the island abode of Garibaldi, although Prince Napoleon has been at Florence, and although Signor Venosta has always been credited with decided French leanings. Again; the *Independence Belge*, not at all a badly informed paper, assures us that England and Russia have agreed to prevent any dismemberment of France. Now we have the gravest doubts whether the English Government would commit themselves to a step which is almost tantamount to a declaration of war against Germany, because, if diplomacy failed to furnish the means of prevention, arms must. Moreover, the statement of the Belgian journal contradicts the telegram from Berlin published by *The Times*; and here, again, considered as a question of probabilities we should rather accept the Berlin than the Belgian news. The publication of the substance of a correspondence between Queen Victoria and the Empress Eugenie, involving a disclosure of Cabinet secrets, is an act of indiscretion; but if it be said that Cabinet secrets and the purport of royal letters are not likely to ooze out, we can only answer that they do become known from time to time, especially when intrusted to third parties. There is nothing intrinsically improbable in the Berlin news. It is not like the report of the Brussels journal. *That* dictates a policy, takes sides with France, prohibits Germany from reaping the fruits of victory; *this* merely indicates one form of settlement among probably many others easily to be conceived. It is a remarkable fact, so greatly have we been accustomed to humour French pretensions, that had the German armies been defeated or pounded in three weeks, and had the French been on the Saal, no one would have been surprised had they demanded a cession of German territory as the price of peace; but people are astonished at the bare notion of the Germans claiming their old provinces as compensation for the blood and treasure spent in this war. Yet no one can give a good reason why France may be permitted to conquer and annex the lands of her neighbours, nor why those neighbours should be prohibited from taking back by force, what, by force, was taken from them. The policy, the expediency of dismemberment, looking to peace as the end of war, is another question. That France would resent the loss of Lorraine and Alsace is quite as certain as that Germany would resent the loss of Saarlouis and Landau and the French in possession of Luxemburg. But on the other hand the great strength of Germany would prevent France from troubling the peace and from acting on her traditional policy of dividing Germany. For two hundred years France has secured more or less of ascendancy by playing off Germans against Germans; and now they are united Germans naturally think the costly, bloody, and disturbing policy of their neighbour ought to come to an end once for all. The war has been undertaken to end it, if the fates will permit, and, supposing the Germans ultimately win, it is not reasonable to assume that they will fail to take guarantees promising some degree of permanent quiet. Why, Germans may ask, should Germany be the cockpit, or probable cockpit, of Europe, because France thinks it her right to preserve the chances of possible extension of boundaries towards or to the Rhine below the lines of the Lauter? We cannot conceive a reasonable answer. Germany will, if ultimately victorious, certainly take guarantees, and we may be permitted to hint that, in such case, the line of the Vosges mountains will finally be accepted as the frontier. The rightfulness of re-annexation we need not discuss. If it was right of Louis XIV to take Alsace from Germany, it will be equally right on the part of Germany to take it back again.

On the whole, however, we think it a little premature to debate on a division of the lion's skin before the lion has been slain. Not yet slain is he. The military position of France is bad, but not wholly destroyed. There is a wonderful elasticity in the nation. Look at the spirit which, with the enemy on the Marne, with an army cooped up in a fortress on the Moselle, subscribes £30,000,000 sterling as a loan in one day. Probably the capitalists had more to do with it *this time* than the peasants and shopkeepers, and the price was low. Nevertheless it is a fact of moment that the credit of France remained untouched; that the sinews of war were forthcoming. Nor can the great army of France have dissolved like a mist. We have heard of twelve *corps d'armée*. There appear to have been six at Metz besides the Imperial Guard; there was one, Macmahon's *débris*, at Chalons—where were the other five? If not merely skeletons, they must count for something provided they can be got up *in time* to the scene of action. Suppose the Emperor is compelled to fall back step by step on Paris, supposing he cannot stop the Crown Prince, or play over again the campaign of 1814, what can the Crown Prince do when he gets to Paris, except look at it, and like it the less the longer he looks. Unless the Powers interfere adroitly and successfully we see no ground, out of the chapter of accidents, to believe that the war will speedily come to an end. The chapter of accidents, no doubt, is a very full and always a surprising chapter; the mischief is that we cannot guess what is in it. Better, perhaps, refrain. All we wish to indicate is that, so far as appearances go, there is little reason to predict the prompt yielding of the French nation.

Up to a late hour in the afternoon no military news has arrived; but we may assume that the opposing armies were manœuvring strategically for position between the Seine and the Marne. Assuming the information received to be correct, the Germans will probably occupy both Verdun and Chalons in order to establish their lines of communication solidly on the Marne and Meuse as well as on the Moselle.

THE Proclamation of Neutrality and Earl Granville's despatch were published at Simla on the 19th instant.

DURING the month of July 40,256,608 lbs., or 51,347 5-7 candies, of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,54,26,160, were shipped from the port of Bombay for foreign ports.

CAPTAIN ORIEL VIVIAN TANNER, having completed twenty years' service, has been appointed to be Major from the 19th August 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

ASSISTANT COMMISSARY AND HONORARY ENSIGN E. NUE, of the Public Works Department, has been permitted to retire from the service on the pension of an Assistant Commissary.

MR. J. SIME, M. A., Professor of Literature in the Agra College, has been appointed to be Principal of the Delhi College, vacated by the promotion of Mr. C. R. Cooke.

IT is understood that Mr. Kindersley will not return to the Bench of the Madras High Court after the vacation. The four Judges are to try to do the work, by way of economizing the State funds.

SURGEON MAJOR J. MILLS, of the Bombay Medical Establishment, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the date of departure, after 9th November next, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

MR. FORSYTH and his party crossed over the Changchenmo Pass into the plains of Eastern Turkistan about the 19th of last month. All were then well, and daily expecting the promised escort from the Ataligh Ghazee to arrive and escort them to Yarkand.

TOULMIN thus holds forth in his last commercial circular:—

"Napoleon III is mentally ill, and it will be a wonder if this war does not end in his final departure from the scene of life; unhappy mortal, he deserved a better fate—if only for the way he served his country in times of peace,—than to die of a broken heart: but could a Napoleon see France trodden by a foreign foe and live?"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

THE PROJECTED DISMEMBERMENT OF FRANCE.

LONDON, 23RD AUGUST, 11-30 P.M.

The *Independance Belge* asserts that England and Russia have agreed to prevent any dismemberment of France.

A proclamation issued by General Trochu, declaring that he relies for order on the moral force and patriotism of the citizens, has produced an excellent impression in Paris.

The loan for 750 millions of francs has been fully covered.

Advices from New York state that President Grant has issued a proclamation enjoining the strictest neutrality.

LONDON, 23RD AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was quiet.
Fair Dhollera 7¼d.
The Manchester market is very steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings, ordinary quality, 8s. 3d.
8½ lbs. do. do. do. 9s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist do. do. 1s. 0½d.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY vs. POONA.

THE Bombay vs. Poona Club Cricket match is to be played on the 29th and 30th instant. The names of the Bombay eleven are as follows:—

F. W. B. Acworth, Esq.	R. Murray, Esq.
C. A. W. Cameron, Esq.	N. Oliver, Esq.
R. O. Cotton, Esq.	F. J. Oliphant, Esq.
J. H. E. Hart, Esq.	Captain Stock.
W. F. Knapp, Esq.	W. M. Tennent, Esq
W. Lang, Esq.	

A SERIOUS CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

A SERIOUS charge was laid in the Fort Police Court yesterday by William McNeil, the cook of the ship Teresa, against Robert Robertson, the late mate of that vessel. Captain Brown of the Teresa, it may be recollected, was apprehended on the 29th June with regard to signing bills of lading for Cursondass Madhowdass. Mrs. Brown was living on board at the time, an invalid, and died on the night after the apprehension of her husband. The charge laid yesterday before the Senior Magistrate was that Robertson entered the deceased's cabin on the night of the 29th, and attempted to commit a criminal assault, in which he was discovered by the cook. Robertson was brought up to the Court yesterday afternoon, and remanded until to-day. Mr. Cleary conducts the prosecution.

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN MACARTNEY FILGATE, late Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and who was nominated to the post of Registrar General some months ago, assumed charge of his office on Saturday last.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Morgue concerning the death of Wittoo Bhickajee, a mallee. Deceased came to Bombay about two years ago, and was subject to epileptic fits. He told a comrade of his that every ten or twelve days a fit came on him, during which the god Vittoba from Punderpoor used to visit him. He was thought by the other to be possessed with a devil. The jury found that the man had died from epilepsy.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday at the Borah Bazaar Street on the body of a Parsee lad, aged about nineteen years, and named Cursetjee Pestonjee. On the previous afternoon a policeman, while going his rounds along the Colaba Reclamation Company's Bunder, observed a Parse turban, a pair of boots, &c. The policeman, suspecting that somebody must have been drowned, got two fishermen to dive into the basin, and they brought out the body. The jury found that the deceased had been accidentally drowned.

SUICIDE.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, resumed an enquiry on Tuesday into the circumstances connected with the death of Jadowjee Toolsee, who was in the service of one Sewdas Purushram, an electro-plate gilder. On the 11th instant Sewdas left his shop to go to the Fort, leaving the deceased in charge of it. On his return he found he was absent. On being asked afterward where he had been, he replied—"I went out: what is that to you?" Upon this his master reprimanded him and told him to prepare his bed. Shortly afterwards it was learned that the man had drunk something from a white bottle. His master kept for the purposes of his trade, in a cupboard, a solution of nitric acid and cyanide and iodide of potassium in a white bottle, and thinking that his servant had drunk some of the contents of that bottle, he went up to him and saw him sitting and vomiting into the street. Jadowjee was put in a buggy and taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on the following day. About two months ago he enquired what nitric acid was, and he was told that it was poison, and if it were drunk it would burn the stomach. The only cause that had led him to commit suicide was that his master had given him a month's notice to quit the service. The jury on the evidence came to the following conclusion:—"That the deceased committed suicide by having taken a solution containing cyanide of potassium."

THE musical party at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, has now been fixed for Tuesday the 30th inst. There will be "music and dancing"—so surely every one will enjoy the entertainment so thoughtfully provided for all by His Excellency the Governor.—*Deccan Herald*, August 24.

SOME of our contemporaries have recently been crying out against Reuter on account of unintelligibility of his telegrams containing the war news. With a due appreciation of the shortcomings of Reuter, it is but due to him to say that he has been very liberal in the amount sent and very exact and impartial in his account of the campaign. Much of the grumbling may very fairly be attributed to the extraordinary blunders made through sheer carelessness by some of our most respected contemporaries. . . . Reuter's despatches have their faults; and not the least of these is the occasional mis-spelling of a proper name, but it is scarcely fair to accuse his agents of "want of intelligence" when the fault may be in such critics as that writer the other day who made out that the Prussians being repulsed before Metz might probably retreat upon Commercy!—*Indian Public Opinion*. [We entirely agree with our contemporary's criticism.]

DAVE CARSON does not seem to be doing much at the Town Hall, Calcutta. He has had to play to very poor houses; in fact, it is impossible that they can pay him. It is very disheartening no doubt, but are the public altogether to blame? Dave, somehow or other, contrives to come at a very bad season of the year—at a time when people leave their cool verandahs for a heated room like the Town Hall with a struggle. We believe he intends making a tour up-country and returning to Calcutta about Christmas. A rather amusing incident is said to have taken place at Dave's performance at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, and which was not set down in the programme. Mr. Anstey—and who amongst us does not know to whom we allude?—during the interval was smoking a cigar in the vestibule, when a constable requested him to desist, as he was infringing an order of the Commissioner. The gentleman refused, and the constable reported the matter to Superintendent Percy, who also requested him to desist, at the same time directing his attention to "that picture on the wall" (meaning an order of the Commissioner of Police), but Mr. Anstey refused to look at "the picture" and continued smoking, also informing Superintendent Percy that he should report him to his superior, and demanding his number. The Superintendent waxed wroth, and said he should apply for a summons, and left Mr. Anstey to smoke his cigar in peace. Superintendent Percy reported the matter to the Commissioner the next morning, and was told that for the future he must direct gentlemen's attention to "orders" and not to "pictures." What does our "*tort-feasor*" friend say to that—eh?—*Englishman Weekly Journal*.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 24th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 23rd Aug., 6-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Aug., 4-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 23rd Aug., 9-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.; America via Russia, 23rd Aug., 12-30 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 24th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 34 cents.

CARWAR, 24th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·95, rainfall 46 cents.

CANNANORE, 24th August, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 78, barometer 29·930.

TUTICORIN, 24th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 83, barometer 29·86.

MANGALORE, 24th August, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 80.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.—24TH AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd August, 11-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 47 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th August, 11-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 48 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd August, 9-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 10 minutes.

Via Turkey, 22nd August, 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 39 hours 26 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 23rd August, 4-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 51 minutes.

America via Russia, 23rd August, 12-30 P.M., American time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 23rd to 9 P.M. of the 24th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	0	33	0	2
„ Calcutta	9	3	0	31
„ Madras	1	55	0	10
„ Galle	9	11	2	6

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—24TH AUGUST.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Chundee Bhowanee and Jewlee, woman, were charged with stealing a coat, sarree, and other property belonging to Dewjee Cassceram. The second prisoner was discharged, while the first was sentenced to be imprisoned for five months.—Hoossein Mahomed was charged with stealing a silver anklet from the person of a child, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a month.

THE ENTERPRISING "DESERTER."

CHEATING THE ASSISTANT RESIDENT AT BARODA.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, John Lonengan was again brought before the Senior Magistrate, Mr. Connon, on a charge of falsely pretending to hold office as a public servant, a constable of the Bombay City Police Force, and thereby cheating Captain H. Reeves, first Assistant Resident, Baroda, of the sum of Rs. 20, within the territory of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda on the 10th inst.

Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, was called, and deposed—On Monday the 15th instant, I was present in the office of Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, at Mazagon, and I there saw the prisoner now at the bar who is known to me by the name of John Lonengan, and overheard a conversation which took place between Mr. Souter and the prisoner. Mr. Souter told him that he had been taken into custody for cheating some officers at Baroda, and that a charge to that effect would be preferred against him before a magistrate. Prisoner denied the charge, and said, "You caused me to lose my job in the railway; you wrote a letter and said I was a bad character. You sent Inspector Page, who told lies about me and got me turned out of work. When I am released I will kill Page." These words were addressed to Mr. Souter. That gentleman then ordered the prisoner to be removed to the lock up. Prisoner then said to Mr. Souter, "When I get free there are three men of the police I will settle with. I will get a pistol and put a ball through each of them." As prisoner spoke these words he was being led away from before Mr. Souter's desk, and when he was about three or four paces from it he turned round, looked at Mr. Souter, and said—"And you are one of them." Superintendent Moffat and Inspector Price were present when prisoner held out these threats. He was then removed.

In reply to the prisoner Mr. Edginton said—It is possible that it was I who explained to prisoner the charge against him, but this was in Mr. Souter's presence. In the latter end of June of this year Inspector Price brought prisoner to me.

The prisoner was further remanded until to-day.

JAITHA VULLUBJEE DISCHARGED.

YESTERDAY morning Jaitha Vullubjee was again brought before the Senior Magistrate in the Fort Police Court on charges laid by Mr. Bythell, of Gaddum & Co., and Mr. Bickerdike, of Knoop & Co., of conspiring with Elmstone, Whitwell, Harriott and Marks for the destruction of the Aurora, and of cheating, attempting and conspiring to cheat, the underwriters.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, for the defence.

Mr. Farran said—When this case was last before your Worship I asked your Worship to adjourn it in the hope, rather than the expectation, that the prosecution would be enabled to find further evidence to corroborate that already given by Elmstone and Whitwell. The prosecution have not been able to procure any further corroborative evidence of the statements made by those convicts; and therefore, as I have already fully urged upon your Worship the reasons that induce me to ask you to commit the prisoner for trial on the uncorroborated evidence of those men, I shall not again attempt to impress that upon you, as I look upon that as a matter already decided. On behalf of the prosecution I simply say that we are unable to offer any further evidence, but I will call your attention to a case in the *Calcutta Weekly Reporter*, section 5, page 80, which clearly lays down the law with reference to the corroboration of an accomplice.

The Magistrate said he was not unacquainted with the case which had been cited, and that he had never been more tempted than in the present instance to commit the case for trial.

Mr. McCulloch—I thought that was all settled, but if your Worship has any doubt, I hope you will allow me to say a few words.

The Magistrate—I may say that I have decided against—I was going to say my feelings, although one in the position I occupy ought not to have any feelings. In the judgment of Sir Barnes Peacock, to which my attention has just been drawn, the law is very good, which it is no doubt presumptuously impertinent in me to say so, but it is nothing new. The uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice is, no doubt, receivable, but I shall not commit this case on such testimony, because, particularly since grand juries were abolished, magistrates have the responsibility thrown upon them, that unless they think a committal will result in a conviction they ought not to commit at all. These convicts, Elmstone and Whitwell, professed to make a full confession before me when the case against them was first brought forward, but, for some reason unknown to me, they excluded all mention of this man. Their evidence is doubly tainted, and now they wish to get up a new case. No judge would allow a jury to convict, as far as he was able, on such doubly-tainted testimony, not merely because they have been convicted on the same charge, but because they have got up a new story after professing to make a clean breast of the whole affair. That, of course, will not prevent this prosecution, if they can hereafter, from making out a case; and I must again say that I have a strong personal conviction that more than the four Englishmen already convicted are concerned in the Aurora business. It is a deplorable thing that the others cannot be got hold of, but I take upon myself the responsibility of saying that I cannot commit this case.

The case against Jaitha Vullubjee was accordingly dismissed and the money deposited by bail was returned.

FORT POLICE COURT.—24TH AUGUST.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

ASSAULTS.—Ally Ismael was charged with assaulting Hajee Abdool. He was adjudged guilty and fined fifteen rupees, with the alternative of thirty days' imprisonment.—Cassum Bunnoo was charged with assaulting a woman, and was fined fifteen rupees, or, in default, to be imprisoned for thirty days. Six rupees out of the fine to go to the complainant.—Hassum Ally Mahomed was convicted of assaulting Mahomed Hasraj, and was fined five rupees.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

APPENDED is a statement of Cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to Foreign External Ports and Foreign Indian Ports, during the month of July 1870.

Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what ports.
lbs.	Rs.		
79,181	22,280	Cospatrick	London.
1,946,840	7,66,040	Glentilt	Liverpool.
185,808	70,210	Steamer India*	„
2,633,282	8,90,745	Do. Alabama*	„
2,273,180	10,00,305	Arizona	„
2,134,524	8,48,065	Rock Hall	„
3,536,176	13,99,248	Steamer Historian*	„
1,480,068	5,35,045	Do. Alhambra*	„
3,624,768	14,12,795	Do. Brazilian*	„
2,627,296	10,08,267	Quorn	„
2,285,918	8,48,615	The Royal Family	„
1,130,892	4,38,950	Str. H. A. Brightman	„
2,953,720	11,61,322	Oriflamme	„
78,400	25,000	Steamer Apis*	„
123,480	46,000	Oriflamme	„
2,580,004	10,29,823	River Lune	„
727,552	3,00,680	Steamer Sumatra†	„
332,528	1,27,630	Do. Ellora‡	„
143,080	54,750	Do. Salsette	„
394,520	1,30,320	Do. China	„
638,288	2,20,592	Do. Baroda§	„
631,008	2,37,110	Do. Behar	„
139,552	57,260	Do. India*	Marseilles.
23,520	12,000	Do. Sumatra†	Havre.
58,464	25,750	Do. Ellora‡	„
16,072	7,175	Do. Baroda§	„
49,000	21,875	Do. Baroda§	Marseilles.
27,440	10,000	Do. Behar	„
39,200	13,000	Do. Golconda	Havre
1,231,632	4,15,075	Cospatrick	„
678,941	1,95,03	Steamer India*	Trieste.
35,490	13,300	Do. Ellora‡	„
147,000	52,000	Do. Baroda§	„
29,400	10,500	Do. Salsette	„
57,400	19,000	Do. China	„
955,696	3,02,065	Do. Apis*	„
78,400	24,000	Do. India*	Naples.
58,800	21,000	Do. Do.*	Venice.
56,448	20,169	Do. Apis*	„
88,200	33,000	Do. India*	Genoa.
19,600	7,000	Do. Ellora‡	Barcelona.
564,676	2,20,940	Do. Travancore‖	Hongkong.
656,068	2,61,120	Do. Madras§	„
1,203,300	5,01,076	Do. Hindostan‡	„
533,761	2,26,580	Do. Columbian	„
924,924	3,65,056	Do. Deccan	„
31,864	13,850	Do. Brazilian*	Aden.
3,528	1,260	Do. H. A. Brightman	„
3,920	1,400	Do. Behar	„
40,256,608 or Candies 51,347 5/7 = 102,694 Bales.	1,51,26,160		

* Via Suez Canal.
† Port Clearance granted on the 14th June 1870.
‡ Ditto ditto 21st June 1870.
§ Ditto ditto 28th June 1870.
‖ Ditto ditto 7th June 1870.

A SUIT ON A REDRAFT.

THE LAW AS TO STAMPING REDRAFTS.

AT the High Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Bayley, a short cause was called in which Messrs. Volkart Brothers sued Messrs. Anundjee Dhunjee & Co. to recover Rs. 1,150-6-6 on a redraft.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Farran for the defendants.

The circumstances leading to the suit were thus set forth in the plaint:—

On or about the 25th day of March, in the Christian year 1870, the defendants shipped and consigned to the firm of G. H. Fletcher and Co., the agents of the plaintiffs' firm at Liverpool, per the steamer Spartan, 64 bales of cotton for sale there; and on the said 25th day of March the defendants for the purpose of obtaining through or from the said firm of the plaintiffs in Bombay upon the credit of the said consignment an advance of money, made or delivered to the said last mentioned firm their bill of exchange of that date, purporting to be drawn on the said Liverpool agents of the plaintiffs' firm, and thereby directing them, 3 months after sight thereof, to pay to the order of the said firm of the plaintiffs the sum of £768 sterling value received against the said consignment, and the plaintiffs' said firm at Bombay thereupon endorsed over the said bill and caused the said sum of £768 to be thereupon advanced and paid to the defendants, and the plaintiffs' said agents in Liverpool accepted the said bill and duly paid the whole amount thereof at maturity to the holder of the same. Of the sale of the said cotton by the plaintiffs' said Liverpool agents on the 30th day of June 1870 the sum of £656-11-1 and not more was realized and received by them as and for the net proceeds thereof, leaving a sum of £111-8-11, equivalent at the then prevailing rate of exchange to Rs. 1,150-6-6, due from the defendants to the plaintiffs for the amount of difference between the said sum of £768 and the sum of £656-11-1, and which difference was and is wholly unsatisfied, and thereupon the plaintiffs' said Liverpool agents on the 7th July 1870, according to the usage or custom of merchants in such cases made and prevailing, and according to the tenor of the letter of the 26th March 1870 sent by the defendants to the plaintiffs, forwarded to the said plaintiffs the said redrafts for the said sum of Rs. 1,150-6-6, which was dated the 7th day of July 1870, addressed to the defendants, and required them to pay on demand the said sum of Rs. 1,150-6-6. Although the said redraft was duly presented by the plaintiffs' said firm by the defendants on the 1st August 1870 for payment, according to the tenor thereof, yet the defendants refused to pay the same and the said redraft was dishonored by their non-payment and protested and noted for such dishonour. The defendants have not paid any portion of the money claimed above in this plaint, and the same is wholly due to the plaintiffs.

To this the defendants replied in their written statement as follows:—The defendants say that they are not indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 1,156-6-6 in the plaint mentioned or in any part thereof. The defendants say that the 64 bales of cotton in the third para. of the plaint mentioned as having been shipped through the plaintiffs and consigned to G. H. Fletcher & Co., the agents of the plaintiffs, for sale by them, were shipped through the plaintiffs and consigned to the plaintiffs' said agents on the terms and conditions that the said agents of the plaintiffs should use due care and skill in disposing of the said cotton, and that they should sell the same at the market price of the day when and as soon as the said cotton should arrive at Liverpool, and that upon the said terms and conditions the defendants agreed to accept a redraft in respect of any deficiency that might arise upon the sale of the said cotton, and to accept as proof of such deficiency the account current of the said G. H. Fletcher and Co. countersigned by the plaintiffs. The defendants say that the said 64 bales of cotton so shipped and consigned as aforesaid consisted of new Oomrawuttee cotton of good quality and description, and that such cotton commands a higher, and in May last commanded a much higher, price in the Liverpool market than Dhollera cotton, as in that month no new Dhollera cotton had arrived in Liverpool; and that the said 64 bales of cotton arrived in Liverpool before the 26th of May last when Dhollera cotton commanded a price of 9¼d. per pound, and when, if due care had been used, the said 64 bales might have been sold at the price of 9¾d. to 9½d. per pound, as appears from a letter written by the said G. H. Fletcher and Co. to the defendants, bearing date the 26th of May last. The plaintiffs' said agents did not use due care and skill in disposing of the said cotton, and did not sell the same at the market price of the day when the said cotton arrived in Liverpool, but, on the contrary, negligently and improperly retained the said cotton until the 30th of June, last when they sold the same at the price of 7¾d. per lb., whereas had they used due care and skill, and sold the same on arrival, there would have been no deficiency on the sale of the said cotton. Wherefore the defendants refused to accept a bill in respect of such deficiency and as they lawfully might. The defendants further say that the plaintiffs are not now entitled to recover the aforesaid sum of Rs. 1,156-6-6 from the defendants, or in the present suit, even though (which the defendants do not admit) there were a deficiency on the sale of the cotton aforesaid which the defendants are liable to make good. After the said cotton had been shipped and the agreement in respect thereof had been signed by the defendants on or about the 26th March last, and before the alleged redraft had been received in Bombay, the plaintiffs were indebted to the defendants in the sum of Rs. 12,921-4-2 for cotton sold and delivered by the defendants to the plaintiffs, to recover which sum the defendants brought a suit in this honourable Court against the plaintiffs. Before the said suit came on for hearing the same was compromised on the terms that the present plaintiffs (the defendants in the said suit) should pay to the then plaintiffs (the defendants herein) the sum of Rs. 4,885-6-3 in cash forthwith, and should retain the balance of Rs. 8,000 in their hands to meet any deficiency that might appear to be due from the defendants to the plaintiffs in respect of redrafts on account of several consignments made by the defendants through the plaintiffs (and amongst them the redraft in respect of which this suit is brought), when the final result of the said several consignments should be known, and after setting off the surplus that might accrue to the defendants upon any one or more of the said consignments against the deficiency that might be payable by the defendants upon any one or more of the said consignments. In pursuance of the said compromise the defendants allowed the said suit to be struck out under section 110 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the plaintiffs paid to the defendants the sum of Rs. 4,885-6-3, and retained the sum of Rs. 8,000 for the purpose aforesaid. The result of the said several consignments has not yet been ascertained, as the sales of the same have not been received, and the defendants believe that the result will show a balance largely in their favour on account of the prices ruling in Liverpool in the early days of July last. The same are shown by the letter dated 7th July 1870, written by the said Fletcher & Co. Until the said result has been ascertained and until it appear that the said sum of Rs. 8,000 is insufficient to cover the aggregate amount of the redrafts drawn upon the defendants in respect of the aforesaid consignments less the amount of the several sums that may be credited to them in respect of the same, the defendants submit that no suit can be maintained against them by the plaintiffs to recover the amount of any particular redraft drawn in respect of such consignments. The defendants, if necessary, will set off the sum of Rs. 1,156-6-6, being part of the aforesaid sum of Rs. 8,000, against the claim of the plaintiffs in the present suit.

The letter of hypothecation delivered by the defendants to the plaintiffs on obtaining the advance was in these terms:—

"Bombay, 26th March 1870.

"Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Bombay.

"Gentlemen,—Having negotiated through you the bill of exchange drawn by us on Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co. of Liverpool, the particulars of which are noted at foot, we beg to hand you as collateral security for the due payment of the said bills, all the bills of lading and policies of marine insurance (original and copies), being shipping documents for the several goods enumerated at foot, and the agreement between us is understood to be as follows.

"We authorize you and your agents in Liverpool, Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co., to sell the said consignment of cotton on our account either to arrive or after arrival, for such price or prices and on such terms as you or they in your or their absolute and uncontrolled discretion may think proper and most conducive to our interests, the proceeds in the first place to be applied in payment of all expenses and brokerage charges attending such sale or incurred by you or your agents together with a commission of 2 per cent. to Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co., and then in payment of the said bills of exchange; and lastly the surplus (if any) to be retained and applied by you in payment or reduction of any other claim or demand you may have against us directly or indirectly and in respect of any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever. In the event of the proceeds of the sale of this consignment proving insufficient to pay the amount due on the said bills of exchange with all charges as aforesaid, we hereby specially authorize Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co. to draw upon us in demand at the mercantile exchange of the day for the amount of such deficiency, and we agree that Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co.'s account current countersigned by you shall be acknowledged and allowed, whether in or out of Court, and for all purposes whatsoever, as due, sufficient, and absolute proof of sale and loss, and we hereby bind and engage duly to accept and honour such draft at maturity, and that on failure of acceptance of such draft the amount thereof shall be forthwith and summarily recoverable by you in such and the same manner as if such draft had been duly accepted by us and the due date thereof had arrived, the only proofs of debt to be required from you being the production of Messrs G. H. Fletcher and Co.'s account current countersigned by you, and the unaccepted draft.—We remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

"ANUNDJEE DHUNJEE & Co."

Mr. Farran held that the Rs. 8,000 belonging to the defendants and in the hands of Messrs. Volkart Brothers were to be devoted to meeting redrafts on defendants' shipment generally.

Mr. McCulloch said Mr. Farran had been instructed to state to the Court that which was a most deliberate falsehood. The money mentioned was deposited with Messrs. Volkart Brothers for the purpose of meeting redrafts in respect of cotton shipped in four specially named vessels, and the shipment which formed the subject of the present

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suit was not included. Messrs. Volkart's receipt for the money showed that, for it was in these words :—

"Bombay, 25th July 1870.

"Received from Messrs. Anundjee Dhunjee & Co. the sum of Rs. 8,000 to be employed towards payment of redrafts expected from Messrs G. H. Fletcher & Co., of Liverpool, against the following consignments forwarded to them for sale through our medium :—81 bales cotton per ship Cordova ; 100 per Egitto ; 102 per Alabama ; 50 per Cordova, shipped in the name of Ramdas Damjee.

"(Signed) pp. VOLKART BROTHERS,
"P. NOLKE."

The Judge—Well, the Rs. 8,000 appears to have nothing to do with this case.

Mr. Farran said he had been instructed that the agreement had not been reduced to writing when it was made, but that that might have been done subsequently.

Mr. McCulloch—We challenge the defendant to produce the document he has from us.

~~The Judge~~ asked Mr. Farran if he had any document referring to this agreement.

Mr. Farran—No, my Lord. The agreement was verbal, and how it was drawn up afterwards we don't know. That document, as your Lordship observes, is not signed by the plaintiff. It is a memorandum, no doubt, of the plaintiff's.

Mr. McCulloch—And the defendant has a similar document from us. Put him in the box, and see if he will deny it.

The Judge—You rely upon an agreement ; then produce it, Mr. Farran.

Mr. Farran—I say the agreement was verbal.

The Judge—I doubt very much whether a European house would rest satisfied with a verbal agreement.

Mr. McCulloch—Where is the receipt defendant got for the Rs. 8,000? Let it be produced.

Mr. Farran—Well, I am instructed that the agreement may have afterwards been reduced to writing in that form, but that the agreement was verbal, and that the defendant understood that it comprehended all consignments.

The Judge—After all that has happened here, it is very doubtful whether a European house would rest satisfied with a verbal agreement with native shippers. But you can go on with your case.

Mr. Otto Nolke was then called, and deposed—I am managing the plaintiffs' business. I produce my power of attorney. Defendants consigned through our firm 64 bales of cotton by the steamer Spartan to our agents, Messrs. Fletcher and Co., in England. I advanced to the defendants the equivalent of £768 against that cotton. I produce the receipt for that money, which is dated 28th March 1870. I took from the defendants this letter of hypothecation, signed by them. I have received from our agents, Messrs. Fletcher and Co., a redraft in respect of that shipment for Rs. 1,150-6-6. That was accompanied by the account sales, and I countersigned the account sales and furnished defendants with copies of them. I presented the redraft for their acceptance; they refused payment, and I had the draft protested.

His Lordship, with the object of protecting Her Majesty's revenue, said he thought the redraft should have been stamped, and sent for the new Stamp Act which came into force on 1st January last. His Lordship, assisted by the counsel in the case, devoted nearly half an hour in searching for the section which applied to such a case, and then stated that he would admit the draft as evidence on the payment of five times the penalty which was imposed on account of the bill not being stamped. The penalty was one anna, so that five times the penalty was five annas.

Mr. Farran submitted that the draft could not be received as evidence.

The Judge said the invariable practice in this Court had been to admit such bills on payment of five times the penalty.

Mr. Farran said that might be, but this was a new Stamp Act under which there was no ruling. It being impossible, or next to impossible, for bills drawn abroad to be stamped with Indian stamps, the Indian Legislature had made two exceptions to the general rule—namely, that if a person received a bill of exchange or a promissory note which was not stamped, he might, before presenting the document for payment, affix a proper stamp ; or the person to whom the document was presented might, before he paid the money, affix the necessary stamp. These two exceptions had been introduced into the Stamp Act from necessity. Then they would have to see whether if this document were not stamped in either of these two ways, his Lordship could allow it to be stamped.

The Judge—That is not the question. This Court does not stamp it, but it allows it to be admitted as evidence on payment of five times the penalty.

Mr. Farran—Section 28 runs thus :—"Except as provided in sections eight and twenty-six no stamp shall be affixed to, or impressed on, any bill of exchange, or promissory note, or any instrument chargeable hereunder with the duty of one anna, subsequent to the execution thereof, nor shall the provisions of sections twenty and twenty-four apply to any such instrument." Sections 20 and 24 were the sections that gave his Lordship power to admit this document on payment of the anna stamp, and his Lordship in that respect was put upon the same footing as the person who had power to affix the stamp to the document ; so that his Lordship here was really put in the same position as the Collector, and the question was whether the Collector could affix a stamp to this document under this section.

The Judge—I must say I do not understand section 28. It may be clear to the Government of India, but it is not clear to me. I have not the slightest idea of what the meaning of that section is. It is extremely badly drawn and appears contradictory.

Mr. Farran deferentially submitted that the meaning of that section was that there were two cases in which an anna stamp could be affixed to a document after its execution, as mentioned in sections 8 and 26. Section 8 gave power to the holder of the document to stamp it before presentation, and section 26 gave power to the person to whom the document was presented to stamp it. These were the only two cases in which an anna stamp could possibly be affixed to a document after it had been executed, or in which the Court could, on the payment of the penalty, receive such document in evidence.

The Judge asked Mr. McCulloch if he could prove the case without resorting to the redraft. He had serious doubts whether the document could be put in evidence. He could not get over the difficulty.

Mr. Farran again repeated his contention at length, adding that in point of fact the Legislature looked upon presentation of the document as execution.

The Judge pointed out that section 30 said—"Any person or firm presenting for acceptance or for payment, or accepting, paying, endorsing, transferring or in any manner negotiating any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India whereon there is not such stamp as is required by this Act, shall be liable for every such offence to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees." So that the presentation of the document was positively illegal. What would be the law, supposing the draft were payable other than on demand?

Mr. Farran apprehended that this stringent rule had only been introduced by the Legislature in reference to the petty one anna stamp, and the reason he supposed was that in a case like this people might think it of little importance to affix the stamp, and the Legislature had thought fit to put a more extreme penalty on this than on other cases of neglect which were not so likely to occur. There had been a case before Sir Charles Sargent, in which an exactly similar state of facts arose, and in which his Lordship held that the document could not be put in evidence, and the plaintiff was non-suited in consequence. Then he would further submit that it was impossible that the plaintiffs could succeed in this case, for the defendants were under no liability to accept an unstamped document presented to them. The plaintiffs might just as well have presented a piece of blank paper.

The Judge said the reason why he had asked Mr. McCulloch whether he did not think the case could be proved without the redraft being accepted as evidence was that the letter of hypothecation signed by the defendants concluded with these words—"We hereby bind and engage duly to accept and honour such draft at maturity, and that in failure of acceptance of such draft the amount thereof shall be forthwith and summarily be recoverable by you in such and the same manner as if such draft had been duly accepted by us and the due date thereof had arrived, the only proof of debt to be required from you being the production of Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co.'s account current, countersigned by you, and the unaccepted draft." Now, the account current showed a balance as against the defendants of Rs. 1,150-6-6, and it might be the plaintiffs could recover notwithstanding the fact that the redraft was not put in as evidence, because the liability of the defendants was in respect of what took place in England, and they had agreed to bind themselves by the account current, which showed a loss of Rs. 1,150.

Mr. Farran—I submit that the evidence required by the Court is the production of the unaccepted draft, and that the plaintiffs cannot legally produce.

The Judge—But you have agreed to be bound by the account current, and the account current shows a loss.

Mr. Farran—The evidence required is the account current and the unaccepted draft, and unless they produce these, they cannot rely upon the terms of the letter of hypothecation, and consequently they must fail in the present suit. And I have a further objection, that they have only a right to sue us in this Court if we have made default in accepting the bill, and I say we have not done so. No bill was ever presented to us.

The Judge—You agreed to pay on demand.

Mr. Farran said they had agreed to pay the redraft on demand, and if they failed to accept that redraft, the plaintiffs might go to the Court with their redraft, with their account current, and with their account sales, but he contended that no redraft had ever been presented to his clients. There had been a piece of waste paper presented, on which they were not bound to pay, and on which they did not pay. They were bound not to look at the paper presented to them, and therefore they had not rendered themselves liable under the terms of the letter of hypothecation. It might be the plaintiffs might sue for the deficiency on an implied contract, but in that case they would have to bring evidence of what the deficiency was.

The Judge—I think not. I think there is a decision that the account sales are to be taken as part of the contract.

Mr. McCulloch—It is not necessary. There is a special provision in this letter.

Mr. Farran—Yes ; but the plaintiffs have not complied with the terms of that letter. After the document has been presented to us, and only then, can they come into Court, and that only on the production of the account current, the account sales, and the unaccepted redraft. When the plaintiffs present the proper document to the defendants, no doubt they will pay it.

The Judge—I think it is very doubtful indeed. This is such an extremely technical objection that I will strain every point to protect the plaintiffs.

Mr. Farran—Well, my Lord, I urge it because I know of a case before Sir Charles Sargent, in which a similar objection was raised, and on which objection his Lordship nonsuited the plaintiff.

The Judge—And which you considered of so little importance that it is not published in the Bombay High Court Reports. (A laugh.)

Mr. Farran said that might be, but he again submitted that the plaintiffs not having brought themselves within the terms of the letter of hypothecation, could not come into Court. As soon as the plaintiffs fulfilled the terms of that letter, it would be time for his clients to consider whether they would pay the bill or not, but at present no bill had been presented to them.

Mr. McCulloch said his learned friend Mr. Farran had not carefully read the letter of hypothecation ; if he had done so, he would have seen this passage—"We agree that Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co.'s account current countersigned by you shall be acknowledged and allowed, whether in or out of Court, and for all purposes whatsoever as due, sufficient, and absolute proof of sale and loss." That was all he (Mr. McCulloch) wanted ; there was no need of anything further. If his clients got the money, they did not care whether defendant accepted the redraft or not.

The Judge—Supposing the document had been presented properly stamped ; what then?

Mr. McCulloch—We might have torn up the document and come to the Court to recover the loss. We have proof of the loss, and that we paid them the money, and that we have never been paid by them a certain amount, and we produce the account sales, which they agreed should be absolute proof.

The Judge—I have grave doubts as to whether the bill can be put in or not.

Mr. McCulloch thought his learned friend had not given the common-sense view of the section. Section 28 amounted to this, that there were eleven documents mentioned which required an anna stamp, and two of these were provided for by section 8 and section 26. That was perfectly simple without requiring the extremely strained construction of his learned friend, by which he had asked his Lordship to hold that if this bill were payable one day after sight, his Lordship could admit it on the penalty being paid, but that because it was payable on demand, his Lordship could not accept it—a strained construction which he did not think the Court would encourage. All promissory notes drawn in Bombay and which should have an anna stamp, must have that anna stamp affixed before they were executed. If that were not done, the Court had no power under sections 20 and 24 to affix it afterwards, but that exception was expressly stated by section 28 not to refer to such promissory notes and bills of exchange as came within the provisions of section 8 and section 26. Then his learned friend had said that presentation was equivalent to execution. But that was not so. If this document had been accepted unstamped, then he doubted whether his learned friend's construction might not have applied—it might then be a question whether they should have had authority to stamp it afterwards ; but the bill had not been accepted, and the only execution which could be contemplated by section 8 was acceptance, because the drawing had already taken place, and that did not apply. He submitted that the sensible reading of section 28, especially when one looked also at section 26, was this or that, in the case of those eleven documents chargeable with an anna stamp, if they were not stamped before execution, the Court could not stamp them afterwards, but section 28 expressly included those documents which could be stamped under sections 8 and 26. He submitted that his clients came in in some way as if this was a bill payable some days after sight. His learned friend's contention would be utterly inconsistent with section 26 ; he defied Mr. Farran to read section 26, and say when the banker was to affix the stamp. His (Mr. McCulloch's) view of the meaning was, he thought, quite consistent with the whole Act ; the policy of the Act was not a greedy desire to acquire annas but an endeavour to carry out the policy of the English law, which was that documents purporting to be engagements to pay money should not be incautiously signed on unstamped paper. The law said that before a man undertook so serious an act as to sign a bill promising payment of money, he should have the interval of thought requisite for procuring a special piece of paper stamped, and that no doubt was also the policy of the law in India : from the necessity of the case two exceptions were made—one, where a document had been drawn out of India ; and the other, by the enforcing of that provision, where the document came into the hands of a banker ; and in these two cases only the law had provided that the stamp might be affixed afterwards. Section 28 contained the enacting clause to that effect, and it appeared to him to do so in sufficiently clear words. He submitted, therefore, that his clients were entitled to have this document admitted in evidence, and that the Court had a perfect right to allow it to be admitted on payment of the penalty of five annas ; and if that were so, it would be unnecessary to consider his learned friend's objection that they had not sufficient evidence without that bill.

The Judge—You have the account sales which shows the balance due to you, and the rate of exchange.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes ; and I submit that quite irrespective of the bill we have lost the amount we claim, and we ask for that ; and we are not suing on the redraft as your Lordship sees, but merely use it as evidence.

The Judge—Yes ; it is merely one link in the chain of evidence, and the main evidence, and that from which the draft itself is calculated will be the account sales.

Mr. McCulloch—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Farran asked to be allowed to say a few words before his Lordship came to any decision. His learned friend's reading of the section, he said, would be correct if the words were as his learned friend had read them ; he had read them as if they said—"Except as to documents mentioned in section 8 and in section 26," whereas the words were—"Except as provided in sections 8 and 26." He apprehended the only meaning to be given to these words was this—"Except in the manner provided in sections 8 and 26 ;" and that it would be a straining of the reading of that section to say it meant—"As to documents mentioned in section 8 and 26." He only urged this because he had some strong feeling on the subject, and his construction, he thought, was the only one the section could legitimately bear. His learned friend had said there was an anomaly, but the same anomaly to which he referred applied to a document drawn in Bombay.

The Judge (to Mr. Farran)—You say that a draft payable 23 hours after sight cannot be admitted, but that if payable 25 hours after it can.

Mr. Farran said that was admittedly so in the case of documents drawn in Bombay, and he submitted that his Lordship would not put a strained construction upon the section and so do injustice to his clients. He apprehended that Sir Richard Temple when he drew up this Act cared very little whether people had time to consider before they signed documents of this kind or not, what he no doubt wanted was the anna on each document ; and if his Lordship's views were correct many annas would be lost to the State, and it was difficult to believe that his clients were bound to pay a document so presented to them. Had the defendants accepted this draft they would have laid themselves under a penalty of Rs. 100, and he thought his Lordship could hardly say that they were bound to do that. Then if this document could not be admitted, he would ask his Lordship's attention to the letter of hypothecation. What was it his clients agreed to do? The words were these :—"We agree that Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co.'s account current countersigned by you shall be acknowledged and allowed, whether in or out of Court, and for all purposes whatsoever, as due, sufficient, and absolute proof of sale and loss, and we hereby bind and engage duly to accept and honour such draft at maturity, and that in failure of acceptance of such draft the amount thereof shall be forthwith and summarily be recoverable by you in such and the same manner as if such draft had been duly accepted by us." The only operative words in that were that they were to allow themselves to be sued in Court for a bill which had been presented to them, and after they had refused to accept it, and it was only after failure to accept such draft that they could be sued in this Court. Even should his Lordship think that his argument was unfounded, he should say the existence of a written contract excluded any contract that the law might imply, and the written contract was simply that they should pay the money on failure to accept the draft.

The Judge then said—The argument which has been put forward by the learned counsel for the defendants that any decision of mine to the effect that this document is admissible in evidence on the penalty laid down by the Act being paid would prevent a great many annas coming into Her Majesty's Treasury, is to my mind no argument at all. The question is, has the Legislature in terms which admit of no doubt prevented the reception in evidence of a document of this nature upon the penalty being paid? No doubt it is a well-known rule in the construction of statutes that charges can only be imposed upon the subject by clear and unequivocal terms, and I confess that the short time that I have had to give my attention to the construction of this section has not satisfied me that the Legislature has in clear and distinct terms enacted that a document of this character cannot be given in evidence upon five times the penalty being paid. This 28th section is certainly not very clearly expressed. It says—"Except as provided in sections eight and twenty-six, no stamp shall be affixed to, or impressed on, any bill of exchange, or promissory note, or any instrument chargeable hereunder with the duty of one anna, subsequent to the execution thereof, nor shall the provisions of sections twenty and twenty-four apply to any such instrument." Well now, to give a common-sense construction to that section, it does appear to me that the phrase "any such instrument" is not confined simply to the instruments lastly mentioned and without exception, but that it must be taken with the exceptions with which the section commences, and which appears to me to override the whole section ; and therefore I am of opinion that this document is admissible in evidence upon payment of a one anna stamp and the penalty of five annas. But I think persons should bear in mind the provisions of the 30th section of this new Stamp Act, which came into operation on the first day of the present year. That section says—"Any person or firm presenting for acceptance or for payment, or accepting, paying, endorsing, transferring, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India whereon there is not such stamp as is required by this Act, shall be liable for every such offence to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees." That fine can be recovered in the manner provided by the 37th section, before one of the Magistrates in this city. Under these circumstances I think that the document can be given in evidence. But even supposing that I am wrong upon that point, I am of opinion that there is quite sufficient to support the present claim furnished by the account sales. The agreement under which the defendants got this advance of £768 sterling from Messrs. Volkart Brothers is special in its terms, and it states that, "Having negotiated through you the bill of exchange drawn by us on Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Company of Liverpool, the particulars of which are noted at foot, we beg to hand you as collateral security for the due payment of the said bills all the bills of lading and policies of marine insurance (original and copies), being shipping documents for the several goods." And afterwards it says—"We hereby specially authorize Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co. to draw upon us on demand at the mercantile exchange of the day for the amount of such deficiency, and we agree that Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co.'s account current countersigned by you shall be acknowledged and allowed, whether in or out of Court, and for all purposes whatsoever, as due, sufficient, and absolute proof of sale and loss, and we hereby bind and engage duly to accept and honour such draft at maturity, and that in failure of acceptance of such draft the amount thereof shall be forthwith and summarily recoverable by you in such and the same manner as if such draft had been duly accepted by us, and the due date thereof had arrived, the only proof of debt to be required from you being the production of Messrs. G. H. Fletcher and Co.'s account current countersigned by you and the accepted draft." It appears to me a fallacy to suppose that the plaintiffs' cause of action is derived from the redraft. The real cause of action is the deficiency which has arisen in England by the money which the goods realised not being sufficient to cover the advances, and the account sales, which are in evidence, and by which the defendants agree to bind themselves, shows that there is a balance against the defendants of £111-8-11, which at the current exchange of 1s. 11½d. per rupee represents Rs. 1,150-6-6, and it appears to me that, even supposing I am wrong in my construction of this clause of the stamp act, there is quite sufficient in the account sales to justify a verdict in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,150-6-6. I therefore decree that there must be 6 annas paid, and the endorsement made by the Registrar as provided for under section 20 of the Act, which says,—"When any instrument chargeable with stamp duty executed on paper not bearing the stamp required by the law in force in British India at the time of its execution is produced in a Civil Court, the Court, if satisfied that the omission to execute such instrument on paper bearing the proper stamp did not arise out of any intention to evade payment of the proper duty, and on payment of such duty, or, in the case of an insufficiently stamped instrument, of the sum required to make up the full amount chargeable on such instrument, together with a penalty following amount (that is to say) if the instrument is produced within one year from the date of its execution, five times, or if it is produced after one year from such date, twenty times, such proper stamp duty or deficient portion thereof as aforesaid, shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the proper stamp duty has been levied thereon : provided that no such penalty shall exceed one thousand rupees. Such certificate shall be conclusive evidence as to the amount of stamp duty leviable on such instrument, and the said instrument shall thereupon be admissible as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp." I am glad to think that one is not prevented by any technical reasons from granting to the plaintiffs their claim in the present suit, to which appears to me there was no real defence. I therefore give decree for Rs. 1,150-6-6, with costs, interest from 1st August till judgment at 9 per cent., and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment debt till payment.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY,

DOWN TO 22ND AUGUST 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 15th August, to 9 A.M. Monday, 22nd August, 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. Month of August 1870. Mon. 15.	Tues. 16.	Wed. 17.	Thur. 18.	Fri. 19.	Sat. 20.	Sun. 21.	Total for the week.	Fall of rain from 1st Jan. 1870.
Phases of the Moon.					☽				
Observatory Colaba ...	·22	·02	·11	·01	·02	·36	·32	1·06	51·72
Fort. Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. I	·61	·22	·06	...	·01	·10	·35	1·35	58·10
" No. II	·63	·22	·06	...	·01	·11	·35	1·38	58·03
" No. III	·61	·21	·06	...	·01	·11	·36	1·36	57·83½
Fort George, E. G. H.	·53	·17	·09	...	·13	·09	·23	1·24	55·05
Esplanade, Hos. 21st Regt. N. I.	·46	·24	·09	·02	·07	·17	·23	1·28	60·80
Byculla, J. J. H.	·69	·10	·27	·04	·23	·29	·79	2·41	60·37

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE most recent news from Afghanistan is that Turkistan is as quiet as Middlesex and rather more orderly than a not inconsiderable portion of Europe. General Daood Khan, whose arrival in Caubul we mentioned a few days ago, has been imprisoned by Shere Ali for his intrigues in Turkistan against Naib Alum Khan, and until he clears up his military accounts. He has probably "made money" and will have to part with a little to the "State" before he regains his liberty. He is out of the jurisdiction of *habeas corpus*, and not even Mr. Anstey could help him.—*Mofussilite*, Aug. 20.

PASSENGERS FROM MADRAS TO EUROPE.

THE P. and O. steam ship Mongolia arrived at Madras on August 18 from Calcutta, and left next afternoon with the following passengers from Madras :—

For Southampton—Captain H C Wright, Mrs Wright, child, three infants ; Master Morley, 2 infants and European servant ; S D Grant Esq ; David Todd, Esq, Mrs Todd, and two children ; Mrs Walker ; James Bradshaw, Esq ; Rev R R and Mrs Meadows and child.

For Marseilles—Dr J A Reynolds and Captain C E Reid.

For Suez—Rev H and Mrs Cordes.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A SAD accident, we regret to hear, occurred to Mr. Griffith of Queen's College, Benares, on the 9th instant. While riding in the morning he was violently thrown from his horse and had his hip joint dislocated. He is now getting on well.—*Mofussilite*.

OF the seventy-four candidates at the examination held in July at London for the forty appointments as civil engineers in the Department of Public Works, two were disqualified at the preliminary medical examination, and five withdrew during the course of the subsequent examination. Of the remaining sixty-seven, thirteen have obtained the minimum qualifying number of marks, and are to receive appointments accordingly. The names of the successful candidates are Messrs. Ashhurst (864 marks), Spring, Lang, Foster, Thomson, Stone, Hollinshead, Cooke, Gilchrist, Preston, Francken, Joscelyne, and Von Ahn (600 marks).

AT a European District Court Martial recently assembled at Umballa, a European warrant officer, a sub-conductor in the Commissariat Department, was found guilty of having intentionally made a false report to his superior officer and departmental superior, Major Jas. Graham, Assistant Commissary General, to the effect that he had expended five hogsheads and thirty-five gallons of porter in filling one hundred and ten ullaged hogsheads of porter, whereas he had only expended three hogsheads of porter in said filling. The Court, Lieutenant-Colonel Gough, 12 B. C., president, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks. The finding and sentence were approved by Lord Napier of Magdala, who however has remitted the sentence in consideration of the recommendation given the prisoner by Major Graham as a man of good character and previous good services.

A VERY extraordinary case of poisoning occurred in the United Service Club (Calcutta) since I last wrote to you. A certain pudding had been appreciated at dinner one evening, and the cold remains of it were presented at breakfast on the following morning. An hour or two after breakfast, all the members who had partaken of the dish were taken seriously ill, and the symptoms showed undoubtedly that they had been poisoned. Of course medical assistance was at once procured, and the results were fortunately not so serious as they might have been, although one officer, a friend of my own, very nearly succumbed. The pudding which was made among other things of milk, had been left all night in a mould and the lactic acid had acted on the metal, forming a poisonous coating all round the shape.—*Madras Mail*.

AT last Middlesex sessions the jury found the man Park, brother of the defendant in the too notorious case, guilty of an indecent assault in 1862, and he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

MUSSOORIE.

AUGUST 18TH.—The topic of absorbing interest here is the war. Every evening the Library is crowded with anxious Staff Corps officers *et hoc genus omne*, laying down the law, talking bloodthirstily of what they would do were its conduct in their hands, while the ladies, counting on a railway journey *viâ* Strasbourg, describe the position of the belligerents as if they had been born at the seat of war.

As a sign of the times in India, and a warning to mothers here, I must make mention of a case that has recently arisen. A very respectable European had a bearer, who went out with his children for a walk in company with their ayah. Both were bad, and the bearer criminally assaulted the little girl of his master, only about six years of age. The offence was only discovered by his having inoculated her with a frightful disease under which he himself was labouring. I think it my duty to give you notice of this most horrible case, that every one may be warned to take precautions against the possibility of such a crime being committed upon their children,—a crime concerning which there is too much reason to believe that it is much more prevalent than any one suspects. I remember some years ago a similar case having been brought to light at Dinapore or thereabout. We have in our hill stations the worst set of servants that are in any place to be met with, and that is saying very much. They do not have their families with them, and meet for gambling and debauchery in some hut in the khuds every evening ; at least such is my experience, and it does not speak much for our police organisation that such dens of filth and infamy are allowed to exist.

The hurly-burly of the income tax is in full progress here and the Courts are crowded daily with anxious objectors to the system of computation laid down by the Board of Revenue.

The prosecutions in the Forest Department still go on. Three new cases have been completed and two more have been instituted. The divorce case has not yet come off and, otherwise our social arrangements are in a such a state of calm as to portend a storm.—*Pioneer*.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM THE ANDAMANS.

PORT BLAIR, 29TH JULY.

THE account of a daring escape of some life convicts, Bengalees, from this settlement, will no doubt be of some interest to your readers, and I therefore furnish you with the details.

The convict crew of the Executive Engineer's boat, consisting of 12 men and an orderly, had the boat prepared as they stated for the Executive Engineer on last Sunday morning. They seem to have completed their arrangements and provided themselves with provisions and water, including a supply of rum which was intended for some Chinese carpenters. They took with them a levelling instrument to serve as a blind, a revolver and a private box of the Engineer's containing papers, and, as reported, the sum of Rs. 400. Their preparations having been completed, they started about 10 A.M., and after sailing about the harbour for some time they steered out at 11 o'clock when nearly every one was at church ; they steered for a S. E. course, intending, no doubt, at first to make for the Carr Nicobars which offers facilities for escape in the number of country crafts that trade and barter with the Nicobars.

On the boat being seen to clear out of the harbour in this extraordinary manner, intimation was sent to the Executive Engineer, who repudiated any orders being given for the boat—suspicion was at once excited, and the transport Czarwitch, which was in port at the time, was ordered in pursuit. It was four in the afternoon before the Czarwitch could be got ready ; the boat was nearly out of sight by this time, but from all accounts the ship made good way, and had there been another hour of daylight, would, it is said, have succeeded in capturing the runaways. Darkness having set in, and the convicts appear to have cleverly dropped their [illegible] and doubled upon the ship as they were seen the next morning at the offing in the N. E. direction, steering for Calcutta. This no doubt set the wits of the authorities to work, and two boats were sent in pursuit, one being the Superintendent's cutter manned and armed with six European marines and an equal number of Malays ; and the other being the Commissariat boat which is reckoned here the fastest sailer and [illegible] off with the 1st prize at every regatta. The gallant Commissariat officer, together with the 1st Assistant Superintendent and the Chaplain, proceeded in the boat duly provided with arms and provisions. Their boat laden started [illegible] A.M., sailing out of the harbour in a most determined style, and highly praiseworthy, but alas for all their determination and fast sailing they never even sighted the runaways! The 1st Assistant Superintendent, who by the way is an Abyssinian I am told, became so enraged at this disappointment, that he was heard to say he would pursue the convicts even to the delta of the Ganges, but judging of return with the others it would appear that later in the day he thought better of it.

The Czarwitch [illegible] from her S. E. trip at 1 o'clock and was again [illegible] to pick up the boats sent in pursuit, the whether [illegible] to have a dirty appearance. It is well the ship [illegible] in about this time, and was sent to the rescue of the boats, as the heavy swell of the sea had begun to damage the Commissariat officer's boat which had sprung a leak and which had with some difficulty to be [illegible]. This boat was however picked up about 7 P.M., the ship which returned at 2 P.M. on Tuesday, after a fruitless search ; the Superintendent's cutter came in immediately after.

It is thought that the runaways, although they have a good stout boat valued at upwards of a thousand rupees, could not live out in the open bay at this season of the year, but the convicts deserve credit for the masterly manner in which they planned and executed their escape.—*Madras Times*.

SERMONS.

WE hope Calcutta is not going to have a Phelps controversy under another name, but we are given to understand that at one of the churches here, not many Sundays ago, the reverend gentleman in the pulpit gave considerable offence to the most powerful and influential section of the community—the ladies. It is an undoubted fact that sermons have existed to this day chiefly on account of the support afforded to them by the fair sex. Man is a stubborn, stiff-necked animal, and galls under the yoke put upon him every seventh day, when a brother sinner, under the protection of a gown and bands, mounts a rostrum and, by privilege, hurls damnation at him. But woman loves to be lectured at. They may deny it, but it cannot be doubted that they hold some faith in the distich—

> "A woman, a dog, and a walnut tree,
> The more you lick 'em, the better they be."

Of course we only mean a moral beating, for we hold with the Duke in the *Honeymoon* that—

> "He that lays his hand upon a woman
> Save in the way of kindness, is—is in fact
> Liable to three months by the Act."

We do not know if we quote Mr. Tobin correctly, as we quote from memory, but we have little doubt that we give the gist of his meaning. There can be no manner of doubt that the fair creatures like to be scolded—but only by a parson. Conjugal or parental scolding is a different thing altogether, and not unfrequently provokes replies, which tend to upset the harmony of home and disturb that blissful security in which husband and wife are always supposed to dwell. Ladies, it was said, thronged to hear Mr. Spurgeon's thunder on Sunday morning, especially after a late ball or opera on Saturday night. The wrath to which that Professor of Brimstone devoted all who partook of amusements not sanctioned by the Tabernacle, was, to the "miserable sinners" who had just left such amusements, a sort of spiritual stimulant—a moral soda and brandy. Besides, the preacher who hurls denunciations at balls, and operas, and flirtations, may not mean what he says to apply to the congregation he addresses—he may refer to the sinners of a neighbouring parish, he being the best croquet-player in his own. Be this as it may, no fair one can ever suppose that the peacher, a marriageable man perhaps, or, at all events, always ready to taste papa's claret after dinner, can possibly in his comminations mean *her*. He must only refer to some of her friends—those horrible Robinsons, or that creature Miss Jones. That we are writing the truth, let any unbiassed gentleman present during divine service, say if, amidst the wildest denunciations from the pulpit, he can trace any conviction of their applicability

> "'Midst the rustling of the crinolines
> The flashing of the eyes."

But there is a further proof known to us. Those who have attended Mr. Spurgeon's sermons know that the Commination of the Church of England is mild milk and water to what he distributes to his congregation, yet the majority of that congregation are—the softer sex. And so greatly did they appreciate his denouncing utterances that presents of worsted work slippers came on him so thickly, that he was obliged one day to remind the fair donors that the Creator in his mercy had made him a biped, not a centipede. But the ladies of Calcutta who are complaining of the sermon we referred to at the beginning of this article, do not complain of the preacher's denunciations of balls and flirtations, but of his having hinted that sometimes—tell it not in Gath, neither proclaim it in the streets of Ascalon—that *sometimes* the darlings do not speak the truth! He is stated to have said that the ladies excused themselves from visiting the sick and poor owing to their want of leisure, or on account of the climate. Each of these excuses he broadly characterised as—A LIE! No wonder the sex is indignant, for if there is one characteristic they have more than another, as every man who has fallen in love, can testify, it is—Truthfulness. Lord Byron certainly has told us that we should not

> "Believe a woman or an epitaph,"

but Lord Byron was a bad man, for he quarrelled with his wife, and never could be brought to appreciate the blessings of matrimony. Our sympathies in the present case are entirely with the ladies ; but parsons are 'kittle cattle' to meddle with, and we own to being somewhat afraid of them. We should advise our fair friends to revenge themselves, and to take the punishment into their own hands. Withhold slippers and get papa to stop the claret.—*Calcutta Examiner*.

THE WAR FEELING IN IRELAND.

(*Northern Star and Ulster Observer.*)

DUBLIN has answered London, and Cork and Galway have endorsed the response of the capital. The law was not violated in the metropolis on Sunday, but sympathy with Celtic valour was vindicated, and the strength of old traditional friendship was renewed. The demonstration on Sandymount Strand was numerically imposing, and the force of numbers was increased by the *éclat* which moderation and organization lend to a public display. Great as was the enthusiasm, and deep the feeling that animated thirty thousand of the Irish people, gathered in a vast cluster on the boundary of Dublin Bay, confronting the battle-field which is still, as it will ever be, one of Ireland's greatest glories, their good sense and admirable order were manifested to exceptional advantage. It was eminently a popular gathering, met to achieve a certain work, that compulsorily marked an intention that could not be openly avowed, but was, nevertheless, sufficiently evident. In Southern Cork and Western Galway the Celtic element spoke also the sentiments of its race, and its voice was one as much of anger as of love. For it spoke to resist the foul slanders of a—perhaps—hired press on a gallant nation.

There is sympathy in Ireland for and with France in the great struggle that has, perhaps, even now commenced ; amongst a portion of the inhabitants of Ireland, few, though they may be, there is a friendly feeling for Prussia. But no Irish sympathiser with France would stoop to the meanness of slandering the Prussian people of Bismarck's army although the memory of the forefathers of some of its contingents live, and will ever live, in the minds of our people only to be execrated. We love honour and truth, and we hate falsehood ; and especially the falsehood that basely seeks to pilfer away a nation's reputation or a monarch's honour ; we hate slander ; we scorn and abhor the lying that springs from ill-concealed hate. The Catholic people of Ireland have good reason to love the French race and the fair land of France. The one were ever friends and brothers ; the other was ever a home for the exile whom despotic laws had impoverished and banished from the home of their fathers. When the evil laws of England proscribed our altars, our forefathers worshipped before them in peace by the Seine and Garonne ; when the Papist Irishman was doomed by his Saxon taskmaster to the serf's ignorance, France threw open her colleges and universities to him ; the career of honour and glory that was denied to him at home was accorded him abroad with no stinting hand. Good service in field and council has often repaid the service France rendered to Ireland. But its grateful remembrance does not die with the immediate effects of the benefits conferred. Catholic Ireland even now recalls with affection the memory of the deeds of kindness done her race more than a century since. As truthful as they are grateful, they cannot bear in silence the foul charges made against their ancient friends and allies. The mass meetings were a protest against slander, as well as a renewal of gratitude. They were also a vindication of their own character, which was sought to be immersed in a common sea of corruption by a portion of the English press. They vindicated their affection for France ; they did not belie her deadly foes.

FROM STRASBOURG.

WE append an extract from a letter of the *Pioneer's* "Own Correspondent." It is not difficult to guess the writer, who, characteristically, has no strong sympathies and desires to be always on the winning side :—

JULY 27TH.—STRASBOURG.—HOTEL DE LA MAISON ROUGE.—Just before leaving Metz yesterday I heard at the *table d'hôte* an account of the first skirmish between the French and Prussians from an officer of General de Bernis' staff. A squadron of Bavarian *Uhlans*, on the 21st, had made a reconnaissance from Bergzabern in Bavaria to the country beyond Weissemburg in French territory. On their return they were intercepted at a village called Woerth by the 12th Regiment of French *Chasseurs à Cheval*. The Bavarians were greatly outnumbered, and their horses were fatigued by a 30-mile ride. Their leading troop however charged gallantly enough, and were nearly all killed or taken prisoners ; but how the other troop, if their horses were so tired, contrived to escape, as it is said they did, by precipitate flight, it is hard to understand. I am a little better off here than at Metz, having secured a closet among the chimney-pots of a good hotel ; but even here there is nothing to be seen or heard. The country for miles around Strasbourg is one vast camp ; and I had promised myself to mount the cathedral of Strasbourg, hoping thence at least to get an approximate idea of the numbers and distribution of the troops. Almost the first thing I did accordingly was to present myself at the cathedral. Admittance to the inside was the easiest thing in the world, but to the outside—to the *flèche* or spire—impossible. The strictest orders had been given that no one without a pass from Marshal McMahon or the Commandant de la Place was to be allowed to ascend the tower. This morning I applied in writing for this permission, but it was positively, though politely, refused. I have come to the conclusion that I should have had more distinct ideas of the French preparations, had I remained in London, than I now have here. In London, my notions, derived from the papers themselves at the mercy of correspondents labouring under the difficulties I am experiencing, might have been totally wrong ; but here I have no notions—nothing to judge from. As the German proverb says,—"I cannot see the forest for the trees." I cannot see the war for the soldiers. It is "the nearer the church the further from God." [illegible] not by getting close to the foot of a wall that one [illegible] best what is passing on the other side, and [illegible] have determined to proceed *via* Colmar to Bâle, where [illegible] shall have the advantage of hearing at any rate the [illegible] side of the question, and whence I can at any time, if my letter to Marshal Canrobert (who I [illegible] is at Belfort) produces a good effect, retrace my steps in a few hours to Strasbourg, or the head-quarters of some French *Corps d'armée*.

"JULY [illegible]—I have just returned from a close inspection of the K[illegible] bridge over the Rhine between Strasbourgh and K[illegible] which the Prussians destroyed in part a few days ago. The bridge consists of a solid fixed portion in the [illegible] and two moveable turning portions, so as to permit the passage of vessels, one on the French and the [illegible] on the Baden side of the river. It is this latter portion only which the Prussians have blown up. It seems to have been rather an useless and clumsy operation. The Rhine is at present so shallow and torpid that the French engineers would have no difficulty in throwing troops in any number across. In fact, it is possible even now to pass from one side to the other without entering a boat. The part destroyed is less than one-fourth of the whole length of the bridge. More than three-fourths are in perfect order. Even the portion which has been blown up protrudes, in hideous confusion of bars and girders, above the water, and is so firmly imbedded in the stream as to support a path of planks which might be arranged into a roadway. On the Baden side of the river [illegible] soldier is to be seen. The German villagers cross in their boats with vegetables and poultry for sale at Strasbourg, just as if no war were declared, and, on the whole, I am forced to conclude, that the feeling of the people on the German side of the Rhine is by no means one of much ferocity towards their German-speaking brethren on the French. It must be remembered that throughout Alsace, though the inhabitants are said to [illegible] *plus français de la France*, German is spoken much more generally than French. Indeed, it has rather [illegible] odd appearance to see the Emperor's proclamation in the German character, and [illegible] up everywhere beginning "Franzosen." Well, to-night I start [illegible] Bale, whence I hope to send you a less [illegible] void and vapid letter. You may perhaps ask [illegible] decided to visit the French rather than the Prussian head-quarters, since the latter were known to [illegible] communicative as the former are mysterious [illegible] their proceedings. My reasons were three. [illegible] your special correspondent flatters himself, [illegible] can speak French, whereas he can only speak German ; second, information from the Prussian side is or will be a drug in the market, while the difficulty of obtaining accurate intelligence [illegible] the French would make it the more valuable ; [illegible] this information I fondly hoped my powerful [illegible] tions, and the fact that I was the correspondent of an Indian, not of an English paper, would secure me. And, third, I am thoroughly convinced that the French will have the advantage in the war. It will not surprise me if Napoleon's [illegible] on the German side of the Rhine should be mere [illegible] ture of feints, or only pushed so far as to prevent Prussia concentrating her strength in defence of her Rhenish provinces of the left bank. The[illegible] believe the French will over-run, fortify, and firmly hold. I may be wrong, but I think the French will win. I cannot but remember how very [illegible] Austrians won Sadowa. And having this anticipation [illegible] my third reason for desiring to attach myself to the French rather than the Prussian *quartier général* [illegible] that where neither party had my strong sympathies I preferred to march with the winning side."

THE IRONCLADS OF THE WORLD.

How far the present contest between France and Prussia will be fought out at sea it is impossible to foretell. Already, however, both countries are preparing their war navies for action ; and their maritime interests are so great as to make a naval battle by no means improbable. But a far more serious prospect is the possibility of other nations being dragged into the quarrel ; and it is a matter of considerable importance to know, if even in the roughest way, how far each nation is prepared. And this contingency suggests a view which should not be overlooked at the present time, but which may easily escape notice. So far as matters stand at present the principals must, apparently, not only fight on land, but within tolerably circumscribed limits, but the onlookers who may be compelled before long to interfere will be differently placed ; for while the war to the two countries engaged in it is essentially national on both sides, and essentially a local matter, it will if it extends to other countries be anything but local. Under such circumstances it will develope itself naturally in a naval direction. There is a good ground for forming such an expectation, for during the past ten years all the great nations of the world have agreed to regard naval power as of vital importance.

A glance at the accompanying table is sufficient to explain this. Rough as it is, and apparently meagre in the information it affords, it is sufficient to show the anxiety which each of the nine nations in the list has felt in regard to its naval power. Not one of these ships, unless it were the *Gloire*, existed ten years ago ; but the list, in its presents form, is convincing enough of the efforts made by all nations to maintain efficient war navies. Yet the difficulty is not so much in stating of what ships these navies consists as in comparing their strength and capabilities ; therefore we have confined this statement to names alone. A satisfactory comparison of the relative strength of their fleets would be impossible ; and, if attempted, it would certainly mislead. Whatever element of comparison is introduced it matters not ; all are so full of fallacies as to make them dangerous for purposes of comparison. The tonnage, the horse-power, the number of guns, the iron-plating, the speed, are all elements of comparison, but are incapable of use. The only way of giving any clear idea of the value of these navies will be to point out their salient characteristics, and from them to obtain, if possible, some idea of their relative powers. Leaving our own iron-clad fleet at present, let us take that of the United States, which stands first on the list. Hear what a member of Congress said not long ago, and by no means unjustly, about the American navy :—

"It consists of fifty good ships of war, but is dwindling away to tugs and hybrid corvettes. Prussia is a nation with scarcely one good seaport and very little commerce, rivalling the United States as a naval power. Our interests are everywhere, our merchants have business in every corner of the earth, and our missionaries have penetrated to the remotest islands of the Pacific. Now and then they are eaten up by savages, without the satisfaction of knowing that an American man-of-war will come in the future to interfere with cannibal digestion. Yet what can an administration do without means? How can ships be constructed if the economists in Congress (to whom a dollar, before an election, looks as big as a cart wheel) do not alter their ways."

This is the opinion of a member of Congress on the state of the American navy this year, and it is confirmed by the Secretary's official report. The list below shows the existence of forty-nine ships ; but, if a fourth of that number can go to sea, or in any way approach the modern high standard of naval construction ; or, if their ordnance, which is stupendous in calibre, is satisfactory, the Secretary has grossly misrepresented them. France, again, has upwards of fifty ironclads ; but, good as many of them are, it is impossible to deny that nearly a half are only suitable for coast defence, that a large proportion of the rest are not of a much better type of construction than the Warrior, and that their armaments are not what Admiral de la Roncière could desire. Many of them are built of a uniform speed, and are good, seaworthy, powerful vessels, carrying heavy armaments, but it is found that speed depends not on construction, but on a variety of conditions which are difficult to combine. On paper the Prussian navy looks very meagre, but its first ship is one of the finest in the world, carrying the most powerful ordnance, and being constructed on highly advanced principles ; while the other vessels are all good, and rank high in comparison with any navy in the world. Austria possesses, apparently, a larger navy than Prussia, but it would be inaccurate to say it was stronger or even as strong. Russia compares favourably with all the other navies : her ships are good, being well built and powerfully armed ; and her sailors are plentiful and as efficient as in either of the navies we have already mentioned. The navy of Italy is not strong, but it is better infinitely than that of Spain ; while Turkey has a navy which is composed of well built, well-armed vessels, manned by fair crews.

Thus, in all their navies, it is impossible to accept numbers as a test of strength ; and it is equally impossible to accept any other test, except perhaps construction and well-tested armaments. At the present moment England is fortunate. The errors which were attributed to her in naval construction have in many instances turned out successes ; and weak as many of her ironclads are, the list contains a large number of very powerful and very efficiently-armed vessels. Much remains to be done to make our navy as efficient as perhaps it ought to be ; but so much is to be said of every navy in the world at the present moment. We know that in its present state it can be compared favourably with all other navies. Science and skill have been liberally bestowed upon our ironclads, and we can trust our men to use them, were it ever necessary, as effectively and powerfully as their forefathers dealt with the old wooden walls.

IRONCLADS OF PRINCIPAL NAVIES IN THE WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Name.	Remarks.	Name.	Remarks.
Monarch	Turret	Penelope	Broadside.
Captain	,,	Repulse	,,
Prince Albert.	,,	Archilles	,,
Scorpion	,,	Royal Oak ..	,,
Wivern	,,	PrinceConsort	,,
Royal Sovereign......	,,	Caledonia....	,,
		Ocean	,,
Hercules	Broadside	Valiant......	,,
Sultan	,,	Hector	,,
Audacious ..	,,	Zealous......	,,
Invincible ..	,,	Warrior	,,
Vanguard ..	,,	Black Prince .	,,
Iron Duke ..	,,	Defence	,,
Swiftsure ..	,,	Resistance ..	,,
Bellerophon..	,,	Pallas	,,
Lord Clyde ..	,,	Favourite....	,,
Lord Warden.	,,	Enterprise ..	,,
Minotaur ..	,,	Research	,,
Agincourt ..	,,	Viper	,,
Northumberland	,,	Vixen	,,
		Waterwitch..	,,
Royal Alfred .	,,	And seven building.	

FRANCE.

Name.	Remarks.	Name.	Remarks.
Magenta	Broadside	Valeureuse ..	Broadside
Solferino	,,	Magnanime ..	,,
Gloire	,,	Rochambeau ..	,,
Invincible ..	,,	Devastation ..	,,
Normandie ..	,,	Congreve	,,
Couronne....	,,	Lave	,,
Provence	,,	Foudroyante ..	,,
Heroine	,,	Taureau	Turret
Savoir	,,	Belliqueuse ..	,,
Revanche....	,,	Belier	,,
Surveillante..	,,	Boule Dogue ..	,,
Flandre	,,	Cerbère	,,
Guyeuse	,,	And twenty Floating Batteries.	
Gauloise	,,		

PRUSSIA.

Name.	Remarks.	Name.	Remarks.
König Wilhelm	Broadside	Arminius	Turret
Kron Prinz ..	,,	Prince Adalbert..	,,
Renown	,,	And two building.	

AUSTRIA.

Name.	Remarks.	Name.	Remarks.
Ferdinand Max,	Broadside	Salamander ..	Broadside
Hapsburg ..	,,	Drache	,,
Juan d'Austria	,,	Lissa	Turret
Prinz Eugen.	,,	Kaiser	,,
Kaiser Max..	,,	Custoza	,,
		Albrecht	,,

RUSSIA.

Name.	Remarks.	Name.	Remarks.
Sevastopol ..	Broadside	11 Turret ships	Turret
Pojarski ..	,,	6 Monitors ..	,,
2 Corvettes ..	,,		

ITALY.

Name.	Remarks.	Name.	Remarks.
Ré di Portogallo	Broadside	Castelfidardo ..	Broadside
Ancona......	,,	P. Martino ..	,,
Regina Maria Pia........	,,	Messagiere ..	,,

SPAIN.

Name.	Remarks.	Name.	Remarks.
Victoria	Broadside	Arapiles	Broadside
Numancia....	,,	And three small vessels.	

TURKEY.

Name.	Remarks.	Name.	Remarks.
Osman Ghazy.	Broadside	Fuad	Broadside
Abdul Assiz..	,,	Ismail	,,
Ourkham....	,,	One vessel like	Sultan
Feltah	,,	Two unpurchased,	Turret.
Izzedin	,,	Growchisi	

UNITED STATES.

Chiefly turret vessels for coast defence.

Dictator
Roanoki
Paritan
Achilles
Altna
Argos
Atlas
Charybdis
Erebus
Goliath
Gorgon
Hydra
Jorson
Lehigh
Medusa
Manitonomoh
Nemesis.
Niobe
Spitfire
Tartar
Ajax
Cyclops
Neptune
Sampson
Tornado
Vesuvius
Circe
Fury
Harpy
Hecate
Iris
Minerva
Tempest
Vixen
Castor
Hero
Montauk
Orion
Monadnock
Comanchee
Amphitrite
Centaur
Terror
Acolus
Stromboli
Four building.

—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ESTIMATES OF THE ENGLISH KINGS.

VII.—JOHN.

IN examining into the motives which appear to have influenced the conduct of our Princes, we have hitherto been able to recognise a considerable ingredient of good ; but we now come to a King the actuating principle of whose life, if not always flagrantly evil, was always purely selfish in the narrowest and lowest sense of the term. It is not any absence of intellectual ability either in the field or in council, it is not the disastrous issue of his Continental enterprises, it is not his acts of violence and cruelty and his general misrule at home, it is not his fits of passion, and his frequent personal humiliations which really create in our minds that feeling of abhorrence with which the memory of John of Anjou has been almost universally regarded, from his own times down to the present. This feeling, if we mistake not, arises from a conviction of the entire absence from the character of this, the worst, though not the weakest, of the Plantagenets, of all good and generous impulses. In nearly every one of our Princes, we are able (on careful examination) to find some traces of the better side of human nature ; but the paramount spirit of John, after every allowance has been made for his special misdeeds and his special failings, appears to have been evil, and evil in the most typical sense of the word. The essential characteristic of absolute evil is absolute selfishness, that selfishness which excludes all sympathy with anything beyond the supposed interests of the one individual himself. With such a nature there is but one motive, *self-gratification*, and but one restraining influence, *fear*, and by these two balancing forces, it seems to us, the character of John can alone be explained. If we wished, indeed, to give an example of the true diabolic type of character, we could not find anywhere a better one ; and the epithet "*base*," which has been so generally bestowed by historians on this prince, is but another form of expressing the same judgment. Nothing could more conclusively overthrow the theory of the compatibility of intellectual grandeur of character with the spirit of absolute evil. It is, perhaps, scarcely possible for a *very* weak man intellectually to be a perfect incarnation of evil ; with an intellect of the highest order it is quite impossible. A certain amount of ability seems to be needed for the full development of the characteristics of evil ; but the higher qualities of intellect imply also a broad consideration of the relations of men and things, which is quite inconsistent with the narrow selfishness of pure evil. The wisdom of evil scarcely rises above the level of practised cunning, its courage above that of violent self-assertion, and its energy above that of fitful and capricious passion. Such a character is fortunately rare in the pages of history ; but it is such a character, as it seems to us, that we have to consider in estimating the qualities of John of England.

In person, John was not so powerfully built as his brothers Henry and Richard. Like his brother Geoffrey, with whom there seems to have been much that was similar in disposition, he was only of middle height. But his features were handsome, and his manners very attractive. He was a *very* pleasant companion possessed of a considerable amount of humour, sometimes of the grim Anglo-Norman type, but more usually of a lighter and more southern character. His volatile levity (the true offspring of his self-absorption) was conspicuous from his earliest years. Though he was capable of deep designs and bold enterprises, he was at the bottom a mere trifler. He was only earnest in his vindictive remembrance of injuries. Otherwise, his anger itself, though violent, excited rather contempt than fear. Like all the Angevins, he was well educated, and rather fond of learning and of learned men. He had sense enough to perceive the value of the one as an instrument of self-interest, and he perhaps respected the others, as among those least likely to come into active conflict with his personal ambition. Like his Angevin ancestors, also, he was very superstitious, with a scoffing indifference to religion. His ambition was sufficiently great to make him energetic in the assertion of his supposed or real rights and the furtherance of his desires, and he had a large share of the family abilities to assist and support him in this course. He had the quick military eye of his brother Richard, and some of the qualities of a soldier as well as a general. He was a coward rather morally than physically, though his prostration of spirit on some occasions was so abject that it assumed much of the outward appearance of physical timidity also, so completely did the whole nature of the man then seem to grovel, that his unquestionable mental and physical endowments seemed in complete abeyance. He was often cruel, and cruel with the intensity of apprehension. He distrusted all men, because he was too conscious of the evil of his own nature to believe in the possibility of disinterested, and scarcely of interested, good faith in others. The same belief in evil, however, led him to appeal to the weaknesses and selfishness of others, with considerable advantage at particular conjunctures. On this he successfully relied for breaking up several of the combinations against him of his disaffected Barons, and through a more sagacious appeal to this he secured himself the support of a few—though a very few—staunch friends, and of some of the important municipalities of England. But he also lost much by his general distrust of good in others, for he several times, by acting on his groundless suspicions, created the very dangers which his violent precautions were meant to guard against. He watched every man nearly as closely as did his father Henry ; but he had not the patience to watch long enough, and his action was as excessive in its violence as it was generally premature. Nor did he possess the exhaustless activity of mind and body of his father and brother. When not roused to rapid but fitful movement, he was sunk in indolence and the grossest sensual indulgences. In pursuing these last he had neither self-restraint nor common-sense. The ignobleness of his nature discloses itself here unmistakably. Not content with inflicting the most grievous injuries on the honour of the highest families in the land, he exulted in parading his infamy, and proclaiming publicly with contemptuous and coarse jests the downfall of his victims, and the dishonour of their relations. It was this conduct, far more than any acts of feudal oppression, that enrolled against him that phalanx of Barons to whose exertions, guided by the wiser and nobler counsels of the Primate Langton, we owe the *Magna Charta* of our Constitution. It was, indeed, against the personal character of John, rather than against the system of government which had prevailed more or less ever since the Norman Conquest, that the will of the nation was at length roused and its liberties asserted. Not only was John hated more bitterly for the deepest personal wrongs, but there was the most deep-rooted distrust of his good faith. Dissimulation and treachery were so habitually employed by him as the agents of his policy, that they became blunted and useless weapons in his hands. No one could and no one did at last believe in what he professed, and he lost even the possibility of retracing his steps. He had destroyed all belief in the possibility of his becoming a good King, and he had to submit to the brand of evil which his own conduct had stamped upon his fame.

Among the lower classes, and the inhabitants of some of the towns, who came less into personal contact with him, or who shared in some of his more politic acts of bounty and grace, there were, no doubt, less repugnance to the character of John, and a greater disposition to condone his faults, than among the higher orders, and the large cities such as London. But even here there could be little enthusiasm for a prince who, with all his pecuniary exactions, had lost nearly all the Continental possessions of his family. This, indeed, which perhaps told most against him with the common people, was not regarded with any particular sorrow by the Barons. It had been for some time felt that the acquisition of additional possessions in France, and the overthrow of the House of Capet, might reduce England and the English Barons to a position of decided inferiority, and it was feared that the acquisition of the whole of France would add a dangerous weight to the power of the Crown. While the sceptre was wielded by such a man as Richard the Lion-hearted, this feeling of apprehension was almost lost in one of national greatness and glory. But it was instinctively felt that it was not the nation, but the personal position of the King that would be aggrandized with such a man as John ; and against this personal aggrandizement there was a general revolt of their feelings as well as their understandings. Never had the national cause or the national honour been the mainspring of the actions of John. Even his greatest act of resolution, his protracted stand against the Papal pretensions, was a mere result of personal pride and resentment, nerved by the popular support. When his own excesses had shaken this support, and he was terrified at the impending French invasion, on a reconciliation with Rome being offered to him at the price of national degradation, he not only made the concession, in which his brother had, to some extent, anticipated him by his homage to the German Emperor, though under peculiar circumstances and for great ends, but seemed to delight in parading the humiliation of the national dignity, while exulting in his own personal deliverance and bettered position. Such a man, his Barons reasoned, should not be made greater through their means. To this personal antipathy, which led to the desertion of his vassals on more than one critical occasion, the loss of Normandy, the Angevin States, and a large part of Aquitaine was in a great measure due, though the conduct of the King himself, ever vacillating between action and indolence, and between pertinacious assertion of the rights and their sudden and wanton sacrifice, contributed to this fatal result, while it afforded some additional excuse for the conduct of the defaulters. But John himself preferred a mercenary to a feudal force, and this hireling soldiery, while they were more than a match for the retainers of the English Barons, and enabled the King to almost crush the defenders of the Great Charter, often betrayed his interests on the Continent by a sudden desertion to the enemy. Meanwhile, from the land of the Troubadours, came the angry complaint, "I will make a sharp-edged *sirvente*, which I will send to the King of England, to cover him with shame, which, indeed, he ought to have, if he remembers the deeds of his forefathers, if he compares them with his indolence in thus leaving Poitou and Touraine in the possession of Philip. All Guienne regrets Richard, who spared no treasure to defend it. But this man has no feeling. He loves jousts and hunting, to have hounds and hawks, to drawl on a life without honour, and to see himself plundered without resistance. I speak but to correct a King, who loses his subjects because he will not assist them. You, Sire! you suffer your honour to fall into the mire ; and such is your infatuation, that, far from being sensible to reproach, you seem to take pleasure in the invectives with which you are loaded!"

For once the language of the poets of Southern France was but the expression of the bare truth, as well as the echo of the sentiments of John's English subjects. Well, too, had they fathomed the degradation of his character in saying that he could feel no shame. This point alone was wanting to complete the features of this portrait of evil. John was an able man, incapable of using his abilities except to his own destruction ; a crafty man without sagacity ; a suspicious man without insight ; a learned man without wisdom ; a rash man without courage ; an obstinate man without firmness ; a social man without sympathy ; and an evil man without shame.—*Spectator*, July 30.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

(*Spectator*, July 30.)

NOBODY cares about anything just now except this terrible war, but at another moment Mr. Lambert's motion about Ministers' Salaries would have given rise to a good deal of interesting social discussion. Nobody has ever been able, that we know of, to decide on what principle the salaries of English Ministers are fixed, or ought to be fixed. The last Committee of the House of Commons which investigated the subject had a sort of floating idea, never precisely formulated, that Cabinet Ministers ought to be paid as professional chiefs,—that is, allowed incomes about equal to those earned by the heads of the recognized professions. An extraordinary mass of evidence was accordingly taken upon this point, and a future Macaulay will probably find very valuable material for his history of the century in the Blue-Book on Salaries, but the Committee did not quite like the evidence they got. The gist of it was that £12,000 a year might be taken as the normal income of a professional chief—though two men at the Bar made more—that £5,000 a year was about the average receipt of *very* successful men, and that the great majority made very little indeed. Then came the very annoying question whether the enquiry, however curious as a study of social facts, had anything whatever to do with the matter in hand, whether professional incomes afforded any data at all for fixing the rate of political allowances. Barristers, for example, making £10,000 a year are never sent into Opposition ; are allowed to live pretty much as they like ; and are not made the marks of all the professional philanthropic beggars throughout the world. Ministers pass half their lives without salaries, are supposed to live like Peers, and might, if they liked, find full employment for their private secretaries in rejecting impudent applications for eleemosynary aid. The conditions scarcely allowed of comparison, even if the Committee had been prepared to exclude commercial fortunes from the calculation ; and to decide that principal secretaries of state ought to be paid like average professionals, and not like the exceptionally successful. There seems no reason why, if the fixed datum to be taken into account is the money a Minister might have earned elsewhere, the money he might have made in commerce should be excluded from the calculation, or why differences so absurd should be allowed among men supposed to be of the same service to the State. Why, for example, should a Chancellor of the Exchequer be paid less than half the salary—pension being taken into account—of a Lord Chancellor, or several Ministers be paid like under-secretaries, or some Ministers be allowed residences and others none, or pensions be granted according to private income and not according to public service,—why, in fact, should any one existing arrangement continue to exist?

The inquiry came to nothing, for the principle on which the Committee proceeded was unsound ; and so, we imagine, will any subsequent inquiry, unless preceded by a clear understanding of the one essential point, that the country desires to pay its Ministers exactly the sum which will do itself most good,—will, that is, do most to secure for it the most efficient rulers. Rulers of some kind it will always obtain if it does not pay them at all. Sweep away all salaries to-morrow, and there will still be quite enough of applicants for any vacant seat in the Governing Committee of the Empire, for the power and position and dignified toil of a Cabinet Minister. Nor, we confess, have we any particular respect for the idea that it is very mean for a great country to pay its great servants badly. Power and position make up the kind of pay which is most attractive,—and men are no more compelled to become Ministers against their will than they are compelled to become clerks or curates. The talk about a great country is talk merely. The majority of the people who pay the taxes are poor and struggling persons, and no conceivable saving on their behalf, so that it *be* a saving, and not a plan for wasting resources to save salaries, can fairly be accounted mean. The single point to be considered is the scale of allowances which will, on the whole, benefit the country most, and we are by no means sure that, tried by this test, the present scale errs so very much upon the score of niggardliness. We are not quite satisfied that the root of all complaints on the subject,—complaints, be it observed, seldom or never made by Ministers themselves—is not a very snobbish and a very injurious feeling that the representative of the nation must live among and live like the wealthiest in the nation. Why should he? Why do we assume that it is absolutely impossible for a great man to govern England, and yet live as Deak did while absolute master of Hungary, like an ordinary citizen, with £300 a year, seeing official people when in office in official rooms, which may be as grand as a Caliph's, if necessary, but himself living in the way dictated by his tastes and means? He must "entertain"? Why must he? That he must see people is true, but why must he feed them, or give them champagne, or help their wives and daughters to exhibit their new toilettes? Because, we shall be told, "Society" is a force in England with which every politician must reckon, and partly from its constitution, partly from its traditions, and partly from its inherent baseness—every society having its own vices, and ours being baseness—it demands of a Ministry that it shall take a visible social lead, shall be a centre for *it* as well as for the political world. That is all true. Far be it from us to deny that English Society is a force, or is in some of its aspects the basest that ever existed ; but why should not that social work be left, like any other department of work, to those who are eager to do it and rich enough to do it, and able to do it without mental degradation? There is no lack of that kind of folk, and never will be any, and why not utilize them? If a minister likes that kind of thing, and is rich enough to do it, or has any accidental facility for doing it, let him do it ;—there is no more nature in an affectation of simplicity than in an affectation of pomp. But we see no reason why we should force him to do it, and as little why, by giving him immense allowances, we should suggest that the culture of Society must be one of his duties. Let him leave such work—work essentially distracting, if not debasing—to ornamental colleagues, of whom he is sure to have plenty, and obtain from them in that way the assistance he gives them in ways so far superior. In the immense majority of cases, detachment from all that would be an immense relief to the Minister ; and the easiest way to secure it is to abstain from loading him with allowances which can give no stimulus to ambition, and only suggest that they are intended to be wasted in the dreariest form of luxuriousness ever devised by man,—English State receptions. There is no harm in them, no harm in keeping up a certain traditional stateliness ; but let that function be left to the men who perform it best, the men to whom it seems of some importance, for whose minds it has an interest, who in that way are eager to do what the wealthy of England in all other ways consistently refuse to do, devote their surplus wealth to the direct service of the State. No marquis millionaire among us founds a university, or educates a county, or beautifies cities, or gives water, or light, or health to whole populations ; but if the rich are willing to spend equal sums in entertainments—to lavish thousands on pastrycooks, and florists, and wine manufacturers, and waxchandlers—and if such entertainments are useful, why, let them do their work, while the governing men do theirs. Lucullus has his place, but Agrippa imitating Lucullus does but waste his power. Salaries, sufficient to "do with" without thinking too much about money, without suffering in purse from toil on behalf of the State, are all that governing men require, and all that they should receive. To that end existing salaries are sufficient, and as they have now the sanction of years, they should be let alone. There are cases, no doubt, in which the very essence of office is ceremonial, and we have always protested against reductions in the allowances of Constitutional Kings, Lord Mayors, and the like, holding cotton-velvet thrones unseemly mockeries ; but the ruling men of great States do not need these theatrical properties, and should not be tempted to imagine that they are playing parts.

There is one point, perhaps, on which we might beneficially be a little more liberal to our statesmen, and that is in the matter of allowances to be held after quitting office, and allowances to be made to politicians whose utility to the State is diminished by their poverty, but it is nearly impossible to arrange any such scheme. The useful old sinecures have disappeared, and while they existed were usually misused. The leader of Opposition is a functionary, like the leader of the party in power, and we see no reason why he should spend his own money, and none why the State should lose Mr. Cobden because he happens not to have devoted himself to the acquisition of cash. But the first form of allowance would seem too much like a sinecure, as it would nine times out of ten be enjoyed by the rich ; and the second could only be received without loss of self-respect at the hands of the Sovereign, who belongs to no party ; and in England we do not trust Sovereigns with that kind of power. It is better as it is, even though "Society" should be compelled about once in a century to complain that England has actually a Minister or a political leader who cannot "entertain," who holds footmen about as useful and respectable as poodles, and thinks the use of a carriage is to carry people conveniently about.

A MADRASSEE writing to us from Chamounix, in Switzerland, says :—"I intended to send you a few lines before but it is difficult to find time and inclination after being out on the mountains in this glorious weather for nine and ten hours daily as we have been doing for the last week. Breakfast at 8, and start at 9 is our programme, returning just in time for a wash before dinner at 7-30, a loaf of bread and bottle of wine and of milk being our lunch at any intervening time when hungry. Every Indian ought to come here and take a severe course of Swiss oxygen. It is thoroughly enjoyable and most invigorating. I wish you were here too. We go on Monday to Tete Noir, and so by the east end of the lake of Geneva to Lausanne, and Berne, and then to Thun, Interlachen and Thurren and from the latter place, after going up Schilthorn, to Lucerne *via* Bruning Pass, and then we work home by Newfchatel, &c. The diligence (admirably appointed) goes right through now, by an excellent road, from Geneva to Chamounix, where we are making out eight days very pleasantly."—*Madras Mail.*

A PARTY of young men were telling what they would do were they shipwrecked far out upon the sea, and left buffeting with the waves, without a plank to sustain them. Each one gave his opinion, excepting Paddy Murphy, who after being asked for his reply, replied, "Bad cess to ye for a cowardly set of spalpeens ; ye'd all be afther savin' yourselves, an' not tryin' to save anuther. Why it's Paddy Murphy that would swim to shore an' save himself, and thin come back an' thry to save another."

THERE was a most amusing letter in the *Field* on the adoption of "the Grecian bend" on horseback, by the fair equestrians in the Park. Three-fourths of the ladies now-a-days ride with their bodies in a zigzag, their nose over their horses' ears, their arms stuck out like pump handles, and that portion of their bodies, which is specially developed in the Hottentot, standing out in boldest relief.—*London Letter.*

AT Nancy we were amazed by the spectacle of a very pretty woman, the wife, it was said, of a Chirurgien-Major, dressed in full uniform of the *Dragons de l'impératrice*, who hoped in this costume to be allowed to follow the fortunes of her husband. She looked very charming ; but as disguise the dress was certainly a failure, her splendid feminine figure repudiating all dissimulation.—*Letter from Metz.*

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH AT THE COBDEN CLUB.

THE annual festival of this club was celebrated on Saturday, July 23. Upwards of 200 noblemen and gentlemen sat down under the presidency of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Premier.

Mr. Gladstone in proposing the toast of the evening said : My lords and gentlemen—I rise for the purpose of proposing to you that you drink "Prosperity to the Cobden Club." (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, it is with unaffected sincerity that I express to you the wish that this task, which in my view is worthy of the most distinguished that you can find to undertake it, had fallen into the hands of one less exhausted than myself—("No, no")—exhausted by the protracted labours of late—(cheers)—for I feel that the freshest mind, the most copious and the most accurate thought might well be given to illustrate and set forth the ideas that are connected with the meeting of today. If on any occasion of a public gathering it is true, certainly it is on this, that those who have to recommend to you the principal toast of the evening need not fall back into the region of commonplace. You are met to commemorate no mere empty name, but a name which is associated, in the first place, with the recollection of splendid services performed on behalf of his own country and on behalf of mankind, and, in the next place, with anticipations still more brilliant than those services, for the eye of Mr. Cobden went far into the future, and he perceived in their dim commencement and in their embryo the foremost ideas that will govern man—govern, I may say, the relations of great communities with the greatest possible good to all. I feel you will not think I am paying you a bad compliment when I say that never, as I believe, was there a man who lived on this earth and fulfilled his career, who less needed that the distinguished person under whose name you are united, that a special association should be formed to preserve his fame. His fame carried within itself the principle of its own preservation ; as long as civilisation lasts it could not die. The works that he had done, the truths that he had proclaimed or anticipated, were so brilliantly associated with the welfare of mankind, and in particular with the welfare of the masses of mankind, not merely with regard to the increase of material wealth but with the predominance of the highest moral principle, that until the powers of evil shall wholly eclipse and extinguish the powers of good, we may rest confident in the belief that, whatever becomes of any association, mankind will not be so ungrateful as to forget the name of our illustrious friend. (Cheers.) There are many of us, my lords and gentlemen, who remember Mr. Cobden—there are many of us who had the honour and privilege to call him friend—there are many of us who knew the breadth, the power, the purity, the simplicity of his character, and we were tempted to murmur at that dispensation of Providence which removed him too early, as we thought, from amongst us, for we grudged the loss of that instruction which we believed to be locked in his mind, and which proceeded from his lips and his pen. It was a higher power, it was a less erring judgment, that determined the moment at which the lot of his life was fulfilled. To us it is left to turn to account as well as we can the heritage which he left, to cherish the memory of his efforts and his deeds, and to endeavour, if we can, to extract from them the means of future benefit for this and other generations. My lords and gentlemen, it is impossible in meeting you on an occasion of this kind not to admit, and to admit with grief and concern too deep for words, that the moment is not that which best harmonises with the spirit of peace belonging to the name of Mr. Cobden. Within the last few days has gone forth, as with the voice of a trumpet, the proclamation of war, a proclamation of war between two of the greatest military powers of Europe, between two of the nations most civilised and most distinguished ; two nations whose names are inseparably mixed with the history of all that is great and good in the past records of Christendom ; two nations fitted with the apparatus of destruction, in a state of perfectness higher perhaps than ever has been known ; and animated with the motives of unshrinking patriotism. However innocent, or honourable, or admirable those motives may be in themselves, as they dwell in patriotic breasts, yet we cannot deny that great misery and devastation must ensue, when we reflect on these bloody engines of war. When we see that so much of man's energy has been turned to the invention of weapons for supplying the destruction of mankind, unspeakable horrors must attend many a field of battle before this lamentable war has run its course. It is not for us who are here assembled, still less is it for me in the office I hold, to attempt to anticipate the judgment of posterity upon the great events that are now of daily occurrence ; but this I may say, that the pen of the historian will be able hereafter to relate that among all the wars by which the course of the 19th century has been chequered, there is none more unspeakably a drawback to the progress of the age, more unmixedly sorrowful, more painful by every association to those who love their kind, than that war which is at this moment prevailing. May it be tempered by the humane spirit of civilisation, may it be restrained and restricted by the wisdom of those who are more fully exempted from its reign, and may the Almighty, who disposes the hearts of men, turn towards peace and mercy—(cheers)—the hearts of those upon whom peace and order shall depend. We are here as Christians, we are here as brethren, we are here as men, upon the broadest ground, upon the ground marked out for us by the man whose name is commemorated in the title of this association—(cheers)—and I am glad to think there are others besides ourselves assembled round this festive board, who testify to the breadth, character, and idea that belongs to the Cobden Club. (Cheers.) From France and from Germany we should have found on this occasion illustrious friends had their approach to our shores not been intercepted by the calamitous circumstances of war. I have a letter from a chevalier, whose name is well known to you as a most distinguished, most ardent, most consistent friend of Mr. Cobden, in which he deeply laments that the duties imposed upon him by his political position make it impossible for him to appear ; and I think that others more immediately connected than myself with the official duties of the club will be able to tell you that from other parts of the Continent similar testimonies have been rendered. I rejoice to think that that country near to us, limited in its extent, and consequently in population, but illustrious in history, and dear to Europe, for the example it presents—the country of Belgium—(cheers)—is represented at this board as you would wish it to be. (Cheers.) I rejoice also to think that that great Power which has already asserted and demonstrated its own capacity to weld an entire continent into a single State, is also well represented on this occasion—(cheers)—and in truth, gentlemen, this I feel, that as often as you may meet round the hospitable board you will find, not merely from original conviction, but from a desire to co-operate, evidence of the presence of illustrious strangers ; for the world-wide character and capacity of this institution, and the memory of the man whose name it bears, are acknowledged wherever civilisation spreads. (Cheers.) Mr. Cobden was a man whose mind was too large to be confined to a narrow range of subjects. I do not deny that his intense interest in the matters to which his intimate and powerful intellect applied was of an absorbing character, but yet when we put together all the particulars of those various subjects to which at different times he applied his attention, we see that nothing could be a greater error than to treat him as a man of one idea. (Cheers.) Mr. Cobden never failed in especial attachment to his own country. If his heart had not beat more quickly when England was named he never could have been what he was. No blessing and no benefit will ever be denied the efforts of those who lay the foundations of a cosmopolitan philanthropy in abnegation of their own original gain. That which we assert for ourselves we acknowledge for others. We do not wish the distinguished men who sit here, and who owe their birth to other lands, to feel the same interest for our country as for their own ; but we cherish particular attachment for our institutions, and we assert that, while we rear our affections within them, we ought also to extend those affections beyond them. (Cheers.) Those affections, however, can never have their true effect so long as wars are recognised and established as the condition of man's life instead of peace, which is the glory of the Gospel, and the greatest triumph of mankind. No doubt we shall all be disposed to admit, at least, and take it to be the general opinion, that Mr. Cobden was a man gifted with a singular endowment of political prevision. Though I have been associated with many public men of great distinction during the last thirty or forty years, whose names, I believe, will be honoured by posterity, I do not know there has been one among them who had so much of that precious, that eminently precious, gift of Mr. Cobden—an insight into the future. (Cheers.) It may be said that the club, while it recognises the breadth and scope which characterised Mr. Cobden in general, has an especial regard to those subjects with which his name was peculiarly associated. I must admit, for there is no doubt, that in his position as an advocate of free exchange Mr. Cobden was particularly well known in this and other lands ; nor do I wish to qualify that admission, except by this assertion, appended to it—that Mr. Cobden's mind was of far too elevated a cast to be confined at any period to mere calculations with regard to an increase of wealth. I have no doubt he knew that, if wealth is precious as a means of procuring comfort, it is likewise perilous as an idol, and a snare ; and that, unless it is used properly, instead of being a benefit, it is a curse to its possessor. But Mr. Cobden had a larger view of that political economy of which he was so great a master. With singular force of mind, as an enlightened professor of freedom, he advocated, throughout the length and breadth of the land, that doctrine of free exchange which is the foundation of our reputed wealth. But, when Mr. Cobden gave his services to the cause, and applied to it his ardent and devoted energy, it was not for the sake of multiplying and increasing the wealth of the few ; it was because his benevolent eye, surveying the condition of mankind, saw how large a proportion of his brethren had difficulty in supplying themselves with even the necessaries of life, and he wished to substitute for the grinding and crushing poverty which has been too long the lot of a large mass of society, reasonable abundant earnings by honest labour. (Cheers.) Mr. Cobden was always a politician of an advanced school, a Liberal politician, I may say. Yet he was not a man who could be supposed—indeed none of his acts would sustain the supposition that he looked with peculiar favour upon one institution rather than upon another. He took the institutions of his country as he found them. He wished to bind together the people of the land, and cement them in one band of love and affection ; and whilst he felt the performance of this great work—the work of futurity—was a work of justice, he always kept in view a great moral and social object, believing that those who took upon themselves the promotion of industry and the development of capital would confer exceptional blessings on mankind. Without speaking of what the immediate effect of the ideas of Mr. Cobden may be, of one thing I am certain, that while Englishmen received from him, as it were, an especial commission, a separate charge, we should endeavour to be diligent in the performance of those duties which he created ; and in testifying to the soundness of these principles, to which he looked for combining the interests of nations. I am not certain we should commit a fundamental error, if we were to recommend these principles, rather than give countenance to that error which prevails abroad, and for which we are in a great degree responsible, namely, that free trade, popular as it is, is a very good thing for England, but a very bad thing for the rest of the world. My belief is this : I do not think we are very much better or very much wiser than our neighbours ; on the contrary, I am ready to confess that in various important respects we are less wise, and in some respects inferior ; but every country has it own especial work, and it seems to be the especial design of Providence to employ each country in solving and working out certain social and political problems for the advantage of others. They are put through the fire in order to try the effect of the process, and when they come out the experiences they have had are to be placed on record for the benefit of mankind. None went more deeply, dispassionately, and more obstinately into the system of protection, none clung to it more fondly, and yet none suffered it to die more feebly, than we did. No country has ever felt, no country can ever feel, the mischief of that system greater than we have done, not only in its immediate and economical aspect, but in the manner in which for twenty-five years it disturbed the working of the Parliamentary institutions of this country. What I hope is this, that other nations of the earth will not be too proud to observe and profit by our experience, and to appropriate to themselves its results without having to pay for them the price which we have been compelled to pay. I am not speaking fancifully or paradoxically. Take, for example, railway communication. There is no doubt that by England, as far as Europe is concerned, the whole problem of railway communication has been solved, and yet we have been compelled to admit that in establishing our railway system we have put one hundred millions at the bottom of the sea. It has been open to other countries to watch our proceedings, to profit by our blunders, to avoid the trials we have had to encounter, and to secure themselves as best they can against those drawbacks by which we have been surrounded. And so I consider it may be with regard to the subject of free trade. It is impossible for any man, regarding the subject, to question that upon the whole, whatever may be said with respect to peculiar and exceptional cases the system of free exchange has been the means of enhancing the capabilities of particular countries for producing particular commodities, and of fulfilling what we conceive to be the design of a bountiful Providence, namely—that the riches which the earth can bring forth should be made available for the sustenance and happiness of us all. By means of free trade we have an enlightened intercourse with other countries ; we exchange the riches of our own country for those of others ; and there is a greater unity and kindliness amongst all people. The tone of public opinion in each country will be by degrees modified, softened, and harmonised, and melody, instead of discord, will reign throughout. Even after this club shall have passed away, the principles you seek to promote will make their progress along with the progress of knowledge and intelligence in every nation of the civilised globe, and will from year to year, and from generation to generation, be written deeper and deeper upon the records of a happy and contented people. (Cheers.)

ROLLICKING DAYS.

(*All the Year Round.*)

OUR grandfathers, or perhaps it would be better to say, our great-grandfathers, were rollicking boys in their time. They were good at hunting, good at fighting, and more than good at drinking. They lived much in the open air, did not smoke to excess, and were rought, ready, honest people, who despised effeminacy, scorned the milk-sops, or, as they sometimes called them, the Jenny Jessamies, for preferring the ladies' chamber to the fields of Diana or Mars, or the festivals of Bacchus. Even so recently as fifty years ago hard drinking was the rule, and abstinence the exception. Not that our grandfathers got very drunk ; it was a point of honour with them to drink a great deal without becoming intoxicated, and to "carry thir wine" like gentlemen, none the worse for an extra bottle. But our great-grandfathers, a hundred years ago, drank harder than their sons who came after them, and thought it the test of a good fellow to be what was called a "three-bottle man," to "leave no heel-taps," never to shirk the liquor, or be the first to propose joining the ladies. In the words of Robert Burns, he was considered a coward loon who set the example of breaking up the party ; and he who could imbibe the most liquor, and remain erect on his chair after all the rest of the company had fallen helpless under the table, was "king among them a'." In those days, in default of conversation, which was sometimes too apt to degenerate into quarrelsomeness and unpleasant personalities, a song was found extremely useful to keep the company in good-humour. He who could sing, and would not contribute in this way to the conviviality of the company, had to drink a glass of salt and water as a penalty for contumacy, or was expected to give a toast or sentiment.

This ultra-bacchanalian period of English social history may be said to have commenced with the Cavaliers, during the Revolution, and to have been continued by them during the Protectorate—not only because it was the fashion, but because it was opposed to the practice and the teaching of the Puritans and Roundheads. It remained the fashion of the upper and middle classes for the whole of the eighteenth century, and so late as the Regency and the close of the reign of George the Third, when the first symptoms of a much needed reform became visible. How long the fashion lasted, and how hard it was to uproot, appears from references and allusions in the literature of the time. Dean Ramsay's amusing Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character are full of it. "Nothing," says the dean, "can more powerfully illustrate the deep-rooted character of intemperate habits in some families, than an anecdote which was related to me as coming from the late Mr. Mackenzie, author of 'The Man of Feeling.' He had been involved in a regular drinking party. He was keeping as free from the usual excesses as he was able, and as he marked companions around him falling victims to the power of drink, he himself dropped off under the table among the slain, as a measure of precaution. Lying there, his attention was called to a small pair of hands working at his throat. On asking what it was, a voice replied—'Sir, I'm the lad that's to loosen the neckcloths.'"

"There was," adds the dean in another portion of his little book, "a sort of fascination in the supposed dignity and manliness attached to powers of deep potation, and the fatal effects of drinking were spoken of in a manner both reckless and unfeeling. A well-known laird of the old school expressed himself with great indignation against the charge that hard drinking actually killed people. 'Na, na ! I never knew anybody that was killed with drinking, though I have known some that died in the *training* !'"

The bacchanalian songs and other effusions of t[illegible] rollicking time, now happily departed, form a curio[illegible] chapter in literary history. From the days of S[illegible] John Falstaff, down to those of Captain Morris of t[illegible] Guards, who wrote and sang songs for the conge[illegible]al spirits who met round the board of the P[illegible]nce Regent, when that personage was the [illegible] of fashion and taste, the convivial songs [illegible] were written and published would, if collecte[illegible]ether, form many hundreds of volumes. One [illegible] very earliest of English drinking-songs was writt[illegible] John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells, in praise [illegible]d ale. But from the date of that composition, the [illegible] of the sixteenth century (the bishop was born [illegible]542 and died in 1607), no convivial songs or balla[illegible] any note or merit were written in praise of any d[illegible]ut wine. Neither beer nor spirits were inspi[illegible] enough to prompt a song or a ballad that was no[illegible]ilest of doggerel, though both the Scotch and th[illegible] produced some very fair compositions in praise [illegible] whisky that the Celtic nations love so unwisely [illegible] well. The only notable exception that I hav[illegible]n able to discover is in Dibdin's sea songs [illegible] praise of the sailor's beverage "grog." Sa[illegible]nd sherry were the wines first in favour with the [illegible]vivial poets, and after them, as a taste for French [illegible] sprung up among the wealthy, came clar[illegible]urg[illegible]dy, and champagne, as the themes for song[illegible]t no one ever wrote in praise of port or madeira. [illegible]ret and burgundy continued to be the chief favou[illegible]as long as convivial songs were written and sun[illegible] The earliest songs of the kind were modelled more [illegible]ess on the anacreontic pattern, and made constant [illegible]tion of the gods and goddesses of the heathen [illegible]ology, and celebrated Bacchus, as if he were a re[illegible]inity, whose favour was to be won by copious libati[illegible] at his shrine, and who looked upon the water-dri[illegible] with abhorrence.

The age was one [illegible] unblushing vice and effrontery, mingled [illegible] false pretence. Love played at masquerade ; a[illegible]he songwriters, deriving their inspirations, not at [illegible]hand from Nature, but at secondhand from the cl[illegible]al writers of antiquity, whom they parodied, m[illegible]ery lover a shepherd, in a court dress of satin or v[illegible] with gold buttons ; gave him shoes with silver [illegible]s, a curly wig a la Louis Quatorze or Charles th[illegible]nd, and a Greek or Roman name. Lovers in thos[illegible] had no such honest names as John or Thomas, or[illegible]ard or Charles, but were all Strephons, or Adonis[illegible] Varros. Every lass was an Arcadian shepherde[illegible] dainty shoes and ribbons to them, with silk stock[illegible]nd spangled robe as short as that of a ballet-dan[illegible]d she, too, instead of being called Mary, or Elle[illegible] Margaret, was Chloe, Phœbe, Lesbia, or Sophon[illegible] To judge of the English by their bacchanalian[illegible] amatory songs at this time, they might have [illegible] ranked as a nation of pagans. There was no su[illegible]ng as love in literature ; but, instead of it, C[illegible] was continually shooting his "darts," rhymi[illegible]em, as well as aiming them, at "hearts." The[illegible] marriage was never mentioned ; but the happy [illegible]ent to "the altar of Hymen." A breeze was n[illegible]breeze, but a Zephyr ; the storm was Boreas, the[illegible]as Sol or Phœbus, and the moon was Cynthia, [illegible] or Luna. Every pretty girl, if not a shepherde[illegible] dress like a ballet-dancer, was a Venus if she[illegible]ind, and a Diana if she were coy. Bacchus wa[illegible] God of Drunkenness, to whom continual ap[illegible] were made to drown Care in a wine-but, or a bo[illegible] in any other way, to drive him out of the world. [illegible]e kind of song that was most in favour at this tim[illegible] following, by Henry Grey, author of Sally in o[illegible]ley, will afford a favourable—or if the reader pl[illegible]an unfavourable—specimen :

B[illegible] must now his power resign ;
I[illegible]e only god of wine.
I[illegible]t fit the wretch should be
[illegible]petition set with me,
[illegible]n drink ten times more than he !
[illegible]a new world, ye powers divine,
[illegible] it with nothing else but wine ;
[illegible]wine its only product be ;
[illegible]wine be earth, and air, and sea,

an[illegible]unken and selfish poet, if he meant what he sa[illegible]

[illegible]nd let that wine be all for me !

[illegible]acchanalian writers sometimes affected to ignore [illegible]altogether. Unlike Captain Wattle, who "was [illegible]love and a little for the bottle," they were all [illegible] bottle, and despised love as beneath the majest[illegible]ir manhood. One of the ultra-convivial songs o[illegible] the time, as it appears in an excellent and now scarce collection,* says—

My temples with clusters of grapes I'll entwine,
And barter all joys for a goblet of wine,
In search of a Venus no longer I'll run,
But stop and forget her at Bacchus's tun.

Another anacreontic declares that beauty when it grows old ceases to charm ; but that nothing so true can be said of wine :

Chloe's roses and lilies are just in their prime,
But roses and lilies are conquered by time ;
But in wine, from its age, such a benefit flows
That we like it the better the older it grows.

One of the most noted bacchanalian poems brought into favour in the time of King Charles the Second, was paraphrased from Anacreon by Cowley, and is a composition not consistent with modern ideas, except in so far as one may be tempted to admire the ingenious perversity which pressed all Nature in the service of drink :

The thirsty earth drinks up the rain,
And thirsts and gapes for drink again.
The sea itself (which one would think,
Should have but little need of drink)
Drinks twice ten thousand rivers up,
So full that they o'erflow the cup.
The busy sun (and one would guess
By's drunken fiery face no less)
Drinks up the sea ; and when he's done
The moon and stars drink up the sun.
Fill up the bowl then, fill it high !
Fill all the glasses up, for why
Should every creature drink but I ?
Why, man of morals, tell me why !

It would tend neither to amusement nor to edification to go through the weary catalogue of the poets who degraded their talents or their genius to the laudation of drunkenness, or of the conviviality which, without intending it, very commonly and much too frequently ended in helpless inebriety. One of the songs, about the last of its race, written about the middle of the reign of George the Third, when the vice was in its full vigour, and had not received the slightest beneficial change from a superior morality, contains a chronlogical account, true or false, of the drinking capacities of all the kings of England, from Charles the Second to the youth of the prince, who was afterwards George the Fourth, of delectable memory.

Upon the subject of English Drinking-Songs, it has been justly observed by the Reverend Mr. Plumptre, in the introduction to a collection, published in 1805, just as the drinking habits our ancestors were beginning to give way to more refined and civilised tastes and customs, that "every nation, in proportion as it is civilised, has abolished intemperance in wine, and, consequently, must be barbarous in proportion as it is addicted to excess. The remark, I am rather apprehensive, will be found no very great compliment to the people of this kingdom. We are apt to place good fellowship in riot, and have but too natural a promptitude in imagining that the happiness of an evening is promoted and the other by an extravagant circulation of the glass ; hence are our songs of festivity (as I have already taken notice), fraught with continual encomiums on the pleasures of intoxication, and the whole tribe of bacchanalian lyrics perpetually telling us how wonderfully sensible it is to destroy our sense, and how nothing can be more rational in a human creature than to drink till he has left himself a single glimmer of reason at all. But if, abstracted from the brutal intention of our drinking-songs in general, we should come to consider their merit as literary performances, how very few of them should we find worth a station on a cobbler's stall, or deserving the attention of an auditory at Billingsgate ! The best are but so many strings of unmeaning puns and ill-managed conceits, and betray not more the ignorance of their encouragers than the barrenness of their authors !"

To sit six or seven hours over the bottle, drinking f[illegible] drinking's sake, would certainly, if there had bee[illegible] intervals in the dreary business, have required the [illegible]seful services of the boy who untied the neckcloths [illegible] an early period of the evening. To prolong the bout[illegible] and create intervals between the potations, the song, the toast, and the sentiment, with occasional spe[illegible]es interspersed, were both desirable and necessary. The mere toper who could not sing, was but [illegible]oor bon vivant. Accordingly, the art of singing [illegible]as considered one of the first accomplishments of [illegible]very one who aspired to be a good fellow. The com[illegible]ler of the Convivial Singer, in the introduction to [illegible]is volume, gave his readers some very sensible advi[illegible] upon this subject. "Though," says he, "a fine [illegible]voice is very delightful, if well managed, yet it often h[illegible]pens that in a large company the person with the worst [illegible]oice shall give the greatest pleasure. This is occa[illegible]oned either by a happy taste in selecting good word[illegible] and giving them a pointed yet easy expression, [illegible]y some humorous peculiarity in the singer. . [illegible] It appears to be a first principle among those w[illegible]nderstand good breeding, and it is, indeed, a very ne[illegible]ssary one, not to need much entreaty to sing. There[illegible] no person who has been at all in the world, but m[illegible] remember the frequent chagrin he has seen a whole c[illegible]pany thrown into by the ill-mannered obstinacy [illegible] an individual. If we go into society it is our [illegible]uty to be conformable and good-humoured ; and [illegible]t a person's voice and ear be ever so indiffe[illegible] it is very possible to choose a short song to s[illegible]g as a specimen, which may at once put an en[illegible] to entreaty and controversy, by proving a want[illegible] ability. This disposition to oblige establishes the [illegible]utation of cheerfulness, good sense, and propriety ; t[illegible] reverse must, consequently, have the contrary eff[illegible] It should be remembered, likewise, that to sing w[illegible]out being requested, is equally improper, as it alway[illegible]makes a person appear vain, and sometimes conten[illegible] so." This worthy and very judicious mentor [illegible] social board, gave nine rules for singing, o[illegible] dilated at considerable length ; [illegible] properly studied by the young l[illegible] century, would be as useful ne[illegible] gentlemen of the early day[illegible] First, to pronounce the w[illegible] proper emphasis ; second, [illegible] the sounds free utteran[illegible] words that begin with a v[illegible] consonant ; fourth, not s[illegible]r and compass of the voice[illegible]st and not from the throat[illegible] through the nose ; seventh, to av[illegible]nner ; eighth, not to be too fond of [illegible]s ; and ninth, to sing naturally and [illegible] of any kind. This last rule he [illegible] the summing up of every rule in one :—[illegible]ple and unaffected in voice, manner, and[illegible] to fall naturally into the passion of the[illegible] be of what kind it will, and to execute it fe[illegible]ithout affectation, grimace, or any apparent[illegible] but such as are proper to passion ; this is [illegible] excellent singer."

Those who [illegible], or would not sing, were exonerate[illegible] would either tell a story or an anecdote, [illegible] have said, would favour the company [illegible] a toast or sentiment. These toasts, to our m[illegible]ay of thinking, were not always very decorou[illegible]ugh sometimes they were so moral and pious [illegible] they might have been delivered from the pulpit[illegible] few of those most in favour at the convivial [illegible]es, where politics were not allowed to be mentioned [illegible]y be cited, as showing the spirit and the manners of [illegible]e time :—

The honest fellow that speaks his mind as freely when [illegible]e is sober as when he is drunk.

The lass and the glass, and the merry good fellow,
Who's always good company when he gets mellow.

May we breakfast with Health, dine with Friendship, crack a bottle with Mirth, and sup with Contentment.

A hearty supper, a good bottle, and a soft bed to the man who fights the battles of his country.

The honest fellow that loves his bottle at night, and his business in the morning.

A good horse, a warm house, a snug estate, and a pretty wife to every man that deserves them.

May we draw upon the Bank of Content to supply the deficiencies of Fortune.

Among the political toasts (in 1782) that "were drunk at some late convivial and patriotic meetings," and were "the production of some of the most celebrated characters in the country," were several that would not be inappropriate at the present time, if it were the fashion to propose them. Half a dozen of them will suffice.

May Great Britain, like a tennis-ball, rebound the more the harder she is struck.

The friends of religious toleration, whether they are within or without the Establishment.

May the people of England always oppose a bad ministry, and give vigour to a good one.

May the tree of British liberty be fructified by American independence.

The memory of our brave ancestors who brought about the glorious revolution, and may a similar spirit actuate their descendants.

May the armies of Great Britain always be successful in a good cause, and never employed in a bad one.

The Americans, who, in some social respects, retain the English manners of a hundred years ago, have not yet wholly parted with the custom of proposing sentiments. They carry it, in fact, much further than the English ever did ; for they bring the agencies of science to their aid, and flash their "sentiment" along the electric wire. The president does not attend public or private dinners during his term of office, unless he gives them himself ; but his Secretary of State and other secretaries and high officials are not subjected to the same etiquette. If invited to a public dinner—perhaps a thousand, or it may be a couple of thousand, miles from Washington—and they find it inconvenient to attend they send a sentiment, in the shape of a telegram, to be read at the meeting to prove that though the statesman be absent from the company in the flesh, he is present with them in the spirit, and sympatises in the political object which has brought them together, whether it be that the United States may whip all creation, or may simply annex Cuba or Canada.

The old convivial spirit is fast dying out, and drinking songs are no longer heard, except on the stage. Gentlemen do not linger over their wine ; and if they do, they would almost as soon think of standing upon their heads as of singing a song. Songs are left to the ladies in the drawing-room, and if the gentlemen take part with them, there is as little as possible of conviviality in their performance. The improvement in social manners, especially as regards the abuse of wine, is great ; though it might, perhaps, be wished that men had become temperate in their liquor without becoming dull and unsocial. Anything more dull, more formal, and in the main more truly unsocial than a large dinner party at the present day, it is very difficult to imagine. Our ancestors were a rougher generation than we are ; but it may well be admitted that with all their roughness there was sometimes a very great deal of hearty good-humour, as well as good fellowship ; and that if they erred on the side of over-warmth, their sons and grandsons have gone towards the other extreme, and have become chilly, if not positively cold, in their social intercourse.

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* The Convivial Songster, being a select collection of the best, songs in the English language, humorous and satirical. London, J. Fielding, 1782.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

"THE DANCE OF MODERN SOCIETY."*

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE writer of this essay has one apostolic virtue ; he uses great plainness of speech. Mr. Wilkinson thinks the true basis of the popularity of the dance is sexual passion, and he says so in the bluntest language. He allows there are exceptions—men who escape evil "by virtue of an instinctive chastity in them, God's gift to a few"—women over whose pure minds no thought of evil glances ; but as a general rule he declares that the dance is practised in respectable society "regularly titillates and tantalizes an animal appetite as insatiable as hunger, more cruel than revenge." This is not Mr. Wilkinson's only count against the dance, for he considers it injurious to health and opposed to intellectual improvement. The argument is in the main one which might have been employed by an old Puritan or by evangelical clergymen of the last century, and the writer has his full share of the weakness betrayed by partisans. Some of his statements, if true (in America), are utterly untrue in this country, as, for instance, when he remarks that men of letters patronize the theatre, the opera, and the billiard-table, and care nothing for athletic sports ; while others are, we think, untrue anywhere. It would require some credulity to believe that "the general system of late hours which has grafted its monstrous absurdity upon our modern social life is probably traceable to the dance,"—as if forsooth our forefathers who dined early and went to bed early in the sixteenth century did not enjoy a dance as much as we do. That dancing can in any sense be called a recreation Mr. Wilkinson will not allow. No doubt after a certain period of life it becomes a torment rather than a pleasure ; but that young men and women find it a recreation we must still believe in spite of Mr. Wilkinson ; and if, as he avers, the whole pleasure of the dance arises "from the association of the two sexes," we can readily accept his statement without drawing his conclusion. Granted that the pleasure of the dance does arise from this association, it surely need not follow that an amusement which brings, and is designed to bring, young men and women together is on that account to be deemed immoral. As well might you say that picnic parties were immoral, or that it was a deadly sin to play at croquet, because neither pastime would be tolerable without what Mr. Wilkinson calls a "contact between the sexes." The writer's arguments against "chamber dancing" are based, like a total abstainer's arguments, on the possibility of abuse ; and he quotes, in order to maintain his position, certain remarks made by licentious men. Such reasons against an amusement which may be, and generally is, enjoyed without a thought of evil strike us as utterly irrelevant, and we venture to say that the coarse images brought together by Mr. Wilkinson are in large measure the fruit of his imagination. No doubt there may be improprieties in "the dance of modern society." When the company is not select, when the men are not gentlemen, the women not ladies, and "the half-drunk lean over the half-dressed," it is quite possible that an amusement in itself innocent may prove injurious to body and soul. There is much, too, to be said against late hours, flimsy dresses, and heated apartments, and in decrying such evils Mr. Wilkinson has sound sense upon his side. By going a step too far, however, he destroys the value of his argument. If Mr. Wilkson, who we doubt not is an earnest and conscientious man, had written with the same heartiness against the disgraceful character of the modern ballet he would have carried with him the good wishes of all good men. When stage dancing is wholly dependent for its attractions upon an exhibition of half-naked women, and the girl who shows the most leg wins the most applause, it is incumbent upon all decent people to protest against it. Whatever the ballet may have been in other times, it has now become a miserable affair enough, and as seen in Leicester-square and in some of our theatres can possess few attractions save for libertines and fools.

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* "The Dance of Modern Society." By W. C. Wilkinson. (New York : Oakley, Mason, and Co. 1870.)

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R. STEVENSON,
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Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital ... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital ... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | and
H. E. Bright, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... ... £1,693,344-[illegible]- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits ; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurance for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a few articles of office furniture, such as writing tables, chairs, presses, shroff and sepoy benches, &c.

59 dozen superior sherry.
50 do. do. portwine.
100 do. rich cut tumblers.

AT 1 P. M.

One handsome iron grey Arab buggy horse.
One Arab riding galloway.

AUCTION SALE of Furniture, &c., at Ice Drink Depot, No. 15, Kalbadavie Road.

This day Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, the furniture, &c., the property of George Smith, Esq.; the same comprises glass and porcelainware, round dining tables, arms and without arms chairs, camp cots, chest of drawer, washand table, a first-rate harmonium, pictures, double light gilt gas wall lamps, gas fittings, dispense articles, cocking u'en-sils, English iron stove, &c., &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Gledstanes, Conningham and Company's superior Wines, &c.

To-morrow Friday, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, in Messrs. Leggett and Co.'s Godown, at Rampart Row, Fort, a large stock of superior sherry, claret, whiskey, marsala, bucela, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, carriages, &c.

On Saturday, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, by order of Rahmoobhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq., and Amudbhoy Hubbibhoy, Esq., Executors of the late Khan Mahomed Hubbibhoy, Esq., deceased, the richly carved blackwood household furniture, a large quantity of copper and brass cooking utensils, carriages, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household [illegible]ture, plated glass and porcelainware, a first-class m[illegible]any grand square piano by Collard and Collard, a remarkably light Engli-h-built sociable by Holman of Long Acre, London, a pair of fast-trotting silver grey Arab carriage, horses, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

Date will be fixed hereafter, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture piano, carriage horses, &c., the property of William Maidment, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on views 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1870.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.